

VITAL. SOCIAL.
ECONOMIC STATISTICS

OF

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.



1881-1885,

WITH OBSERVATIONS THEREON

BY

JAMES NICOL,
CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.



GLASGOW :
JAMES MACLEHOSE & SONS, ST. VINCENT STREET,
Publishers to the University.
1885.-

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ERRATA.

Page 44.—Under heading Typhus Fever, year 1884, for "3" read 32.

Page 50.—Line 4, for "contradiction" read contraction.

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20. JAN. 1



GLASGOW:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
BY ROBERT MACLEHOSE.

TO THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM M'ONIE, LORD PROVOST,
THE MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCILLORS OF
THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

MY LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your use, as was the practice of the two last Chamberlains, Dr. Strang and Mr. William West Watson, a number of facts relating to the progress and present condition of the City.

The latest publication of my much-esteemed predecessor, Mr. West Watson, who died on 13th March, 1882, was for the year 1880; and therefore in treating of the more important facts with which he was accustomed to deal, I have endeavoured carefully to preserve the continuity.

I have not confined myself to precedent, for topics of deep interest to this great community have presented themselves as worthy to be touched upon and illustrated, and I have not hesitated to do so.

I have, I feel, given myself too little time to the compilation, and many subjects equally worthy of attention with those in the Report have meanwhile been passed over. My shortcomings in this and in other respects will, I am sure, be generously regarded.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful Servant,

J. NICOL,

City Chamberlain.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
GLASGOW, 16th October, 1885.

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STATISTICS OF GLASGOW.

STATISTICS OF GLASGOW.

PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION.

THE subject of population, in progressive communities, has always possessed peculiar interest to the inhabitants, and the conditions of a town may, as a rule, be easily traceable to the local governing body according as they have watched the growth of the population numerically, and in business and industrial energy, and provided or neglected the means for healthy natural expansion and social advancement.

To the citizens of Glasgow, and their Municipal rulers, the subject has been the more interesting and absorbing that the limits assigned to the city have, for a quarter of a century, been totally inadequate to admit of the development required, and demanded, by a population more than ordinarily vigorous and progressive.

Had the Town Council been content to regard the ever tightening statutory environments of the city as fixed and settled, and attempted nothing for the community but what its technical boundary lines made possible, their inaction would, doubtless, have been legally justified. Happily for every one on both sides the line, narrow or pessimistic ideas have never been entertained by the City authorities.

Up till 1851, the defined Municipal boundaries encompassed an area fairly sufficient to satisfy existing require-

ments, but as the decade which that year introduced advanced the boundary, at one point and another, was crossed, in some places it was simply built over, and it has for long been regarded by residents, outside and inside, as a mere topographical fiction, although in the legal sense it remains a substantial reality.

All classes of the citizens, in fairly equal proportions, have contributed to the spread of the population across the Municipal boundary; while special causes, arising directly out of the activities and exigencies existing within the city's centre, have stimulated its expansion.

In particular, may be mentioned, the displacement under the City Improvement Scheme of 1866, from the denser areas of the old town, of not fewer than 30,000 inhabitants; the occupation, within the last fifteen or twenty years, by the different Railway Companies of considerable areas, formerly thickly populated, for inter-city lines and palatial terminal stations; the gradual absorption, and conversion for business purposes of entire streets of the better-class dwelling-houses; and the rapid growth of the harbour of Glasgow westwards, and of shipbuilding yards and engineering works in the same direction, which, for want of sufficient river-side space within, have had to establish themselves outside the statutory boundary, necessitating, besides, the erection, in convenient proximity, of a vast amount of dwelling-house accommodation for employees previously located within the limits.

The inauguration of our admirable tramway system, in 1872, has been an important factor in promoting and fostering the spread of the inhabitants, by providing easy and inexpensive means of locomotion between the centre of the city and its extremities; and, still further to improve these relations, harbour steamers have been introduced by the Clyde Trustees to ply between the centre of the city and the farthest limits of Govan and Partick; and, that nothing may be left undone to maintain the most intimate relations within all parts of the body politic

district railways are in course of completion, on both sides the river.

The disposition of the citizens to disregard technical boundaries, since it became needful for their well-being to occupy additional ground, was foreseen and encouraged by the City authorities in the most paternal fashion. Not only have tramways been constructed, and gas and water been supplied, by the Corporation irrespective of boundary lines, but parks have been acquired on the very verge of the city, eastwards and westwards; while, on the south, the city's finest park was placed beyond existing limits, attracting towards it, in a few years' time, no fewer than 25,000 citizens; and the Corporation have, besides, provided in the meantime monetary facilities to enable the Botanical Gardens, also outside the limits, to be extended and maintained as a recreative and educative institution for the people. The Corporation further gave the most substantial encouragement, in various ways, towards the removal from the centre of the city, across its western boundary line, of our venerable University, to admit of the freer development of its powers than the straitened region of the High Street made possible; and the Government, from the same conviction, found it needful to remove the barracks to more roomy quarters, convenient to the centre of population, but only obtainable outside the limits of the city's existing jurisdiction.

The residents outside the technical limits have themselves manifested impatience of these limits, and their desire to be treated as members of the one body, in many practical ways—in none more cogently than in representations to an important Government department to be embraced within its city organizations. I do not refer to the Inland Revenue Department, which has been careful to keep the suburbs within its embraces without outside pressure, but to the Postal Department. This great administrative department, so splendidly equipped and conducted by the genius of Mr. Hobson, was long deferential to legal boundary lines, and

only quite recently, under extreme inconveniences suffered within the department itself, and pressure from without the City for more direct-connection, have the technical lines been obliterated from the working postal map, to the enormous perfection of the service in every direction.

Indeed, the aspect which Glasgow presents, as a whole, to one unlearned in its statutory boundary-lines, is that of a united town, occupied by an energetic and, as far as appearances go, undivided community.

The Registrars-General of England and Scotland, in estimating the annual growth of Glasgow in the last decennial period, have apparently treated the subject from a broad and natural standpoint, as the following figures demonstrate:—

By Government census the population of the city, within its restricted area, was—

In 1871,	-	-	-	-	-	477,732
And in 1881,	-	-	-	-	-	511,415

Being an increase of	-	-	-	-	33,683
----------------------	---	---	---	---	--------

equal to 7 per cent. in ten years.

But the Registrar-General of Scotland had estimated the population to be—

At midsummer, 1880,	-	-	-	-	589,598
While in April, 1881, within the city proper it was, as above stated, only	-	-	-	-	511,415

Being an apparent over-estimate, nine months before the close of the decade, of	-	-	-	-	78,183
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	--------

equal to 16½ per cent.

In other words, in place of the Registrar-General's computed increase of 23½ per cent. in the nine years and a quarter, the actual augmentation was 7 per cent. in the completed ten years.

To all accepting the Registrar-General's estimates within the decade, as applying to the population confined within

the legal boundaries, it was a startling revelation to find his figures, usually so trustworthy, on this occasion so greatly astray; but the explanation must clearly be that his methods of computation disregard the merely conventional, or strictly legal, limits that circumscribe a city situated as Glasgow is, and treat the population within and without as an integral one. A comparison of the Registrar-General's estimates, with the actual results of the census, establishes this interpretation of his methods. Thus—

CENSUS INCREASE OF GLASGOW AND SUBURBS BETWEEN
1871 AND 1881.

Within city proper in ten years,	-	-	33,683
„ co-terminous suburbs,	-	-	91,690
<hr/>			
Total Census increase of city and suburbs,	-	-	125,373
<hr/>			

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF INCREASE OF GLASGOW
BETWEEN 1871 AND 1881.

At midsummer of 1880,	-	-	111,866
Add, for remaining nine months of decade,			9,500
<hr/>			
Estimated increase,	-	-	121,366
<hr/>			

Considering the disturbing influences which entered into the business and social life of Glasgow in the later years of the decade, such as the disastrous failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, which created great temporary derangement in commercial circles, and the sudden paralysis which seized upon the property market, and the building trades of the city and suburbs, when at the zenith of a lengthened period of activity, bringing to many thousands of heads of families a terribly sudden cessation of employment—I say, considering these elements of disturbance, the Registrar-General's estimate may very well be regarded as a close approximation to the actual facts, as disclosed within the limits of the

POPULATION WITHIN CITY BOUNDARIES ON 3RD APRIL, 1881,
AS ASCERTAINED BY CENSUS.

The inhabitants within the several Registration Districts of the City, on 3rd April, 1881, were authoritatively ascertained to be as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Bridgeton, . . .	18,379	21,251	39,630
Camlachie, . . .	18,203	19,791	37,994
Dennistoun, . . .	22,812	23,306	46,118
Calton, . . .	17,734	19,716	37,450
Blackfriars, . . .	16,963	16,998	33,961
St. Rollox, . . .	21,286	21,204	42,490
Blythswood, . . .	14,910	15,611	30,521
Milton, . . .	17,574	17,998	35,572
Kelvin, . . .	24,466	29,328	53,794
Anderston, . . .	19,823	19,183	39,006
Hutchesontown, . . .	21,434	23,009	44,443
Gorbals, . . .	19,367	19,868	39,235
Tradeston, . . .	9,007	9,050	18,057
Kinning Park, . . .	6,408	6,736	13,144
Totals, . . .	248,366	263,049	511,415

And within the contiguous suburbs the following were the numbers:—

Partick, including Hillhead and	
Kelwinside,	39,028
Govan,	51,915
Rutherglen,	13,801
Maryhill,	18,385
Pollokshaws,	9,363
Shettleston,	9,238
Shawlands,	798
Cathcart, Crosshill, Mount Florida,	
Langside, and Crossmyloof,	12,211
Hutchesontown Landward — Pol-	
madie, Jenny's Burn, Parts of	
Govanhill and Strathbungo,	5,951
Tradeston Landward—East Pollok-	
shields, Parts of Strathbungo and	
Crosshill,	5,451
Kinning Park Landward,	15,752
Dennistoun "	6,009
St. Rollox "	945
Gorbals "	5,011
	<hr/>
	193,858
	<hr/>

TOTAL POPULATION OF CITY AND SUBURBS
ON 3RD APRIL, 1881.

Within City Boundaries,	511,415
" Suburbs,	193,858
	<hr/>
	705,272
	<hr/>

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION WITHIN THE
CITY BOUNDARIES.

Starting from the census of 1881, when the population was authoritatively ascertained, we now come to consider the "natural increase" since the census date; but, to give a larger view of this branch of the subject, I present a Table which extends backwards to 1855-56, when compulsory Registration became law:—

1856-1884.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1856	15,243	10,280	4,963
1857	15,807	11,371	4,436
1858	15,897	11,469	4,428
1859	15,946	10,832	5,114
1860	15,953	12,415	3,538
1861	16,536	10,932	5,604
1862	16,397	11,569	4,828
1863	16,988	13,327	3,661
1864	17,434	13,674	3,760
1865	17,928	13,912	4,016
1866	18,287	12,826	5,461
1867	18,356	12,578	5,778
1868	18,609	13,825	4,784
1869	18,490	15,640	2,850
1870	19,359	13,952	5,407
1871	18,856	15,785	3,071
1872	20,144	14,047	6,097
1873	19,493	14,494	4,999
1874	20,038	15,841	4,197
1875	20,828	15,357	5,471
1876	20,963	13,759	7,204
1877	21,092	13,823	7,269
1878	20,614	14,148	6,466
1879	19,684	12,493	7,191
1880	18,892	13,285	5,607
1881	19,077	12,902	6,175
1882	19,691	13,032	6,659
1883	19,868	14,562	5,306
1884	20,553	13,929	6,624
Total of 29 years,	537,023	386,059	150,964
Average of 29 years,	18,518	13,312	5,206

From this Table it is seen that, over the twenty nine years, the births were equal, on an average, to 18,518 per annum, and the deaths to 13,312 per annum, yielding an average yearly gain of 5,206, which is the measure of "natural increase." In the first ten years (1855-1864) the annual average gain was 4,435, and in the last ten years (1875-1884) it was 6,397.

In the olden time, when the populations of towns were more settled, and movement was the exception, the balance either way (and it oftentimes was a debit one), between births and deaths, was the simple standard of computation adopted by Kirk-sessions and others in determining the population. But in these days of familiar distances and general circulation, of emigration and immigration, this standard has become less and less reliable; and more especially in a city placed as Glasgow is, with its very tempting outlets, its industrial, commercial, and domestic attractions, and straitened and undistinguishable boundaries, can any known standard short of a compulsory, simultaneous enumeration be applied with accuracy. At the same time natural increase, which the Registration Act has made easy of ascertainment, can never be wanting in interest for one reason, amongst many important ones, that it is a pretty sure index to the condition of the general health and the general well-being of the community.

"Births," says Dr. Johnson, in reply to Boswell, "at all times bear the same proportion to the same number of people;" and so, with considerable although less force, may it be said of deaths, when wars or pestilence do not intervene,—with less force, for the reason that much depends on the quality of the medical skill and scientific research with which a community is safe-guarded. But, be the general law of nature regular or irregular in its working, it will be found from the opposite table that, with some fitfulness, the balance of new lives over the deaths has been substantially a credit one throughout, and in the past few years an ascending one.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the laws of health and disease are becoming better understood in our city year by year, and especially is this the case with endemic diseases, which here, in common with other centres of population, frequently proved so fatal a few years back. Febrile affections, in particular, are now, with rapidity and precision, traced to their origin by means of the simple, common-sense methods of investigation, tests, and appliances introduced by the Health Committee, and their philosophic health officer, which the non-medical mind can understand and, to some extent, apply; and, by the adoption of measures, rigorous at first sight they may appear to be, for their suppression—such as isolation, fumigation, etc.—infectious disorders, which a generation ago were considered inscrutable and unpreventable, can be arrested and stamped out before laying hold on a district. Glasgow has been greatly favoured, during a score of years, in its local health government, by good laws vigorously, skilfully, and wisely administered. Doubtless there have been at times some little momentary friction, and individual fretfulness, under a necessary process of isolation and removal; but the commonest minds now recognize that ultimate benefit and true humaneness underlie it. In no particular, as I judge, is the Health Committee's administration more to be admired than in the arrangements in use for promptly apprising the health officer of every case of infectious disease as it arises.

Our beneficent water supply, our improvement scheme, our sanitary organization, our hospitals for the treatment of infectious cases, and our dispensaries, to which the poorest can freely resort for advice and medicine—in the conception of all of which the Town Council foresaw important ameliorations for the city—have one and all proved inestimable factors in fortifying and prolonging the health, and fostering the “natural increase” of our populous city.

To find that this is so let me again direct attention to the table, where it will be seen that, in the ten years from 1865 to 1874, the average annual deaths, with a population

averaging 460,000, were 14,290; and in the last ten years (1875-1884), when the population averaged 510,000, the deaths had fallen to 13,729 per annum, being a decrease of no fewer than 561 per annum.

Taken upon the basis of equal population, in both decades, the number of lives saved, or prolonged, in the last ten years approaches two every day—surely a noble result, and one not to be looked at from a money standpoint merely; although, from that side, it may be surveyed with much complacency by the ratepayers. And it need hardly be added that our great sanitary and preventative machinery has not yet had full time to fructify, and that still better health results are in store for the city.

May it not be further added that prescient "Rulers of Gotham," some of them happily still spared to the City, in devising our health and sanitary laws and regulations, and co-related schemes, have done their duty, come what may, in raising what do appear likely to prove the most effectual barriers to the encroachments of cholera, should our shores be again visited by that dreadful scourge, the offspring of Eastern insanitation and neglect.

ESTIMATE OF THE POPULATION AT 28TH MAY, 1885.

It now becomes needful to venture upon ground that has not been surveyed by the unerring and all-embracing machinery which the Government requisitions for a single day, but once in every ten years. The basis must therefore, to some extent, be speculative, and the subject must be approached with caution; and yet there does appear to be the means at command for a pretty safe approximation, if only scrupulously adhered to. If the last three Census Returns establish anything more clearly than another, it is that the average number of inhabitants to a city dwelling is, as nearly as may be, 4.80; in 1871, the number was 4.79, and in 1881, it was 4.81. In both instances the inmates of public institutions, hotels, lodging houses, etc., were included in the

calculation, and if these be eliminated the average occupants per house, is 4.76. Given, then, the occupied dwelling houses, multiplied by $4\frac{3}{4}$,—plus, 6,500, for the residents in our institutions, who do not greatly vary one year with another,—the population, in any year, ought to be closely approximated.

Now we have admirable machinery, under the direction of the City Assessor, for ascertaining the number of occupied dwelling houses in each year; and on turning to the rental division subjoined, and to Table VII., it will be seen that there were in

1881-82,	.	.	107,923 occupied dwellings.
1882-83,	.	.	110,736 "
1883-84,	.	:	112,524 "
1884-85,	.	.	113,352 "

Upon the basis, then, of $4\frac{3}{4}$ inhabitants to each house, and 6,500 residents in institutions, etc., the progress of the population, since 1881, may be taken to have been—

1880-81 (Census year),	.	.	511,415
1881-82,	.	.	519,134; increase, 7,719
1882-83,	.	.	532,496; " 13,362
1883-84,	.	.	540,989; " 8,493
1884-85,	.	.	544,922; " 3,933
Estimated Population at May, 1885,			<u>544,922</u>

The following table illustrates the growth of the population within the Municipal boundaries since the introduction of a decennial census :—

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF THE CITY POPULATION.

Year.	Population.	Increase in Ten Years.	Total Increase per cent. in each Decennary.	Average Annual Increase per cent. in each Decennary.
1801	77,385	—	—	—
1811	100,749	23,364	30·1919	3·0191
1821	147,243	46,294	45·9498	4·5949
1831	202,426	55,383	37·6645	3·7664
1841	255,650	53,224	26·2931	2·6293
1851	329,096	73,446	28·7291	2·8729
1861	395,503	66,407	20·1786	2·0178
1871	477,732	82,229	20·790	2·0790
1881	511,415	33,084	6·9252	0·6925
The Middle of 1885, Population, 544,922.				

ESTIMATE OF SUBURBAN POPULATION AT END OF 1884.

To present an adequate view of the population of Glasgow, as a whole, it is necessary to estimate the inhabitants resident outside, but in contiguity to, the statutory boundaries of the City. The means for ascertaining these are less exact than in the City, but by three methods, all of which are found to approximate each other with wonderful closeness, the number of suburban householders may, with some confidence, be estimated. The *first* method is the Water Office Survey Rolls, which give the names of householders charged with the domestic rate; the *second* is the Valuation Rolls of the burghs, from which returns are in the hands of the City Surveyor; and the *third* is by means of the Electoral Rolls of the burghs, which, in past years, as in the city proper, have been found to bear a closely uniform proportion to the total number of householders.

As the return obtained from the Water Office, through the kindness of Mr. Gale, embraces the whole population outside the boundaries supplied with Corporation water, and, therefore, includes suburban residents outside the Police Burghs, I adopt it by preference, distinguishing, however, between householders within what may be reasonably considered suburban limits and those beyond, although even the more distant residents are largely identified with the City.

OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES OUTSIDE
CORPORATION

DISTRICTS.	Beyond Contiguous Suburbs.	Within Contiguous Suburbs.
NORTH SIDE OF RIVER—		
Burgh of Partick,		6,602
„ Hillhead,		1,529
„ Maryhill,		2,840
„ Milngavie,	515	
Shettleston and Tollcross,		1,561
Springburn,		1,208
Bishopbriggs,	320	
Hogganfield,		551
Mount Vernon and Carmyle,	338	
Possil,		1,321
Between Partick and Voker Burn, Knights- wood, Anniesland, and Kelvinside,		1,400
Bearsden and New Kilpatrick,	327	
Strathblane and Killearn,	66	
	1,562	17,012
SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER—		
Burgh of Govan,		12,124
„ Kinning Park,		2,834
„ Pollokshields, East,		1,119
„ Pollokshields, West,		361
„ Govanhill,		2,474
„ Crosshill,		634
„ Rutherglen,		2,563
„ Pollokshaws,		2,313
„ Carry forward,	1,562	41,434

THE CITY BOUNDARIES SUPPLIED WITH
WATER IN 1884-85.

DISTRICTS.	Beyond Contiguous Suburbs.	Within Contiguous Suburbs.
Brought forward,	1,562	41,434
SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER—continued.		
Mansewood, Cathcart, Mount Florida, Lang- side, Strathbungo, Crossmyloof, and Shawlands,		3,663
Burgh of Renfrew,	1,094	
Suburbs of Renfrew,	168	
Between Govan and Renfrew,		147
Bellahouston, Dumbreck, and Hillington,	57	100
Thornliebank,	458	
Barrhead and Nitshill,	1,853	
Number of houses considered beyond suburban limits,	5,192	
Number of houses situated, generally, within suburban limits, But deduct, say 5 per cent., to meet cases not purely sub- urban and a few double occupancies within year,		45,344 2,267
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN SUBURBS OF GLASGOW,		43,077
And estimating the inhabitants at <i>five</i> to each house, which, in the suburbs, is, probably, <i>within</i> the actual number, say,		5
We get a population of		215,385
ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATED POPULATION—		
Within Municipal Boundaries,		544,922
Within Suburban Limits,		215,385
Total Estimated Population of Glasgow and con- tiguous Suburbs,		760,307

POPULATION OF OTHER CITIES.

1884.

London, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,049,361
Liverpool, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	573,202
Manchester, -	-	-	-	-	-	338,296	
Salford, -	-	-	-	-	-	197,153	
							<hr/> 535,449
Birmingham, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	421,258
Dublin, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,014
Leeds, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,324
Sheffield, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,563
Edinburgh, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,703
Bristol, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,547
Bradford, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,564
Nottingham, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	205,298
Paris, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,239,928
New York, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,348,375
Berlin, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242,407
St. Petersburg, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,016
Philadelphia, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	927,995
Bombay, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	773,196
Vienna, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	759,849
Brooklyn, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	644,526
Madrid, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,668
Hamburg, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	467,258
Calcutta, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	433,219
Brussels, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,814
Buda-Pest, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,474
Baltimore, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,520

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

But it is now desirable to present with some little detail since the date that my respected predecessor dealt with the subjects, the operation of those laws or processes of nature touching at one time or another each individual in the community, and vitally related, therefore, to the community in the aggregate. I shall deal with them in natural order; but, before proceeding, have to express my extreme indebtedness to all the City Registrars for undertaking considerable labour to enable me to prepare the tables.

BIRTHS.

The following tabulated summaries exhibit the births within the city for each of the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and they also exhibit the numbers born within each of the fourteen registration districts, and distinguish the legitimate from the illegitimate births.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS.

In the various Registration Districts of the City for five years, distinguishing the Legitimate from the Illegitimate Births.

1880.

DISTRICTS.	Total Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Blackfriars, -	1,090	961	88.15	129	11.85
Bridgeton, -	1,692	1,595	94.25	97	5.75
Gorbals, -	1,269	1,165	91.90	104	8.10
Kelvin, -	1,618	1,552	95.90	66	4.10
Kinning Park, -	475	457	96.20	18	3.80
Camlachie, -	1,594	1,484	93.10	110	6.90
Calton, -	1,310	1,204	91.90	106	8.10
Blythswood, -	830	731	88.05	99	11.95
St. Killox, -	1,882	1,598	84.90	284	15.10
Dennistoun, -	1,739	1,649	94.80	90	5.20
Tradeston, -	646	599	92.75	47	7.25
Mutchesontown, -	1,996	1,884	94.40	112	5.60
Anderston, -	1,431	1,321	92.30	110	7.70
Milton, -	1,349	1,243	92.75	97	7.25

1881.

DISTRICTS.	Total Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Blackfriars, - -	1,325	1,010	76.90	306	23.10
Bridgeton, - -	1,572	1,498	95.30	74	4.70
Gorbals, - -	1,345	1,232	91.60	113	8.40
Kelvin, - -	1,645	1,560	94.85	85	5.15
Kinning Park, -	472	435	92.15	37	7.85
Camlachie, - -	1,566	1,455	92.90	111	7.10
Calton, - -	1,261	1,166	92.45	95	7.55
Blythswood, - -	790	689	87.25	101	12.75
St. Rollox, - -	1,647	1,514	91.90	133	8.10
Dennistoun, - -	1,783	1,697	95.20	86	4.80
Tradeston, - -	680	634	93.25	46	6.75
Hutchesontown, -	2,094	1,981	94.60	113	5.40
Anderston, - -	1,484	1,396	94.05	88	5.95
Milton, - -	1,442	1,329	92.15	113	7.85
	19,106	17,605	92.15	1,501	7.85

1882.

DISTRICTS.	Total Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Blackfriars, - -	1,284	988	76.95	296	23.05
Bridgeton, - -	1,738	1,648	94.80	90	5.20
Gorbals, - -	1,336	1,244	93.10	92	6.90
Kelvin, - -	1,737	1,656	95.35	81	4.65
Kinning Park, -	484	457	94.40	27	5.60
Camlachie, - -	1,651	1,550	93.90	101	6.10
Calton, - -	1,325	1,219	92.00	106	8.00
Blythswood, - -	779	703	90.25	76	9.75
St. Rollox, - -	1,707	1,568	91.85	139	8.15
Dennistoun, - -	1,757	1,679	95.55	78	4.45
Tradeston, - -	626	587	93.75	39	6.25
Hutchesontown, -	2,161	2,023	93.60	138	6.40
Anderston, - -	1,584	1,478	93.30	106	6.70
Milton, - -	1,522	1,383	90.85	139	9.15
	19,691	18,183	92.34	1,508	7.66

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS.

19

1883.

DISTRICTS.	Total Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Blackfriars, . . .	1,303	998	76.60	305	23.40
Bridgeton, . . .	1,655	1,578	95.35	77	4.65
Gorbals, . . .	1,338	1,229	91.85	109	8.15
Kelvin, . . .	1,701	1,608	94.55	93	5.45
Kinning Park, . . .	523	488	93.30	35	6.70
Camlachie, . . .	1,652	1,541	93.30	111	6.70
Calton, . . .	1,357	1,249	92.05	108	7.95
Blythswood, . . .	803	701	87.30	102	12.70
St. Rollox, . . .	1,716	1,561	90.95	155	9.05
Dennistoun, . . .	1,860	1,757	94.40	103	5.60
Tradeston, . . .	654	602	92.05	52	7.95
Hutchesontown, . . .	2,191	2,063	94.15	128	5.85
Anderston, . . .	1,598	1,498	93.75	100	6.25
Milton, . . .	1,517	1,367	90.10	150	9.90
	19,868	18,240	91.81	1,628	8.19

1884.

DISTRICTS.	Total Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Blackfriars, . . .	1,251	942	75.30	309	24.70
Bridgeton, . . .	1,786	1,697	95.05	89	4.95
Gorbals, . . .	1,397	1,275	91.25	122	8.75
Kelvin, . . .	1,757	1,676	95.40	81	4.60
Kinning Park, . . .	506	475	93.90	31	6.10
Camlachie, . . .	1,764	1,651	93.60	113	6.40
Calton, . . .	1,393	1,271	91.25	122	8.75
Blythswood, . . .	839	745	88.80	94	11.20
St. Rollox, . . .	1,770	1,621	91.60	149	8.40
Dennistoun, . . .	1,833	1,725	94.10	108	5.90
Tradeston, . . .	680	630	92.65	50	7.35
Hutchesontown, . . .	2,329	2,203	94.60	126	5.40
Anderston, . . .	1,640	1,537	93.70	103	6.30
Milton, . . .	1,608	1,474	91.65	134	8.35
	20,553	18,922	92.6	1,631	7.94

From these tables it is seen that the births in 1881 were 194 more than in 1880; in 1882 they were 585 more than in 1881; in 1883 there were 177 more than in 1882; and in 1884 there were 685 more than in 1883—the increase in 1884 over 1880 being the aggregate of these annual advances, viz., 1,641.

From 1865 to 1874 the average births per annum were 18,956, and from 1875 to 1884 they were 20,126, being an increased annual average of 1,170.

The proportion of the unwelcomed and unheralded little ones has not greatly varied in the semi-decade; but it is most pleasant to note that it is greatly lessened in comparison with twelve or fifteen years ago, when the yearly proportion was within a fraction of *ten per cent.* per annum. In the last five years it averaged 7·88 per cent.

In other respects the Birth Tables speak for themselves, and further on more comprehensive tables will be found dealing with a longer period of time.

MARRIAGES.

The next table presents a record of the marriages for the ten years extending from 1875 to 1884 by months and years—the average annual celebrations being 4,768, as against 4,470 in the preceding ten years.

It will be observed how closely this division of our vital statistics reflects the condition of trade. As with rental, as shall afterwards be discovered, the marriage register affords distinct evidence of the dark cloud that first overshadowed the city in 1878; but, happily, the table shows that if no great progress, matrimonially, has been, since made, ground has not been lost.



THE MARRIAGES RECORDED DURING EACH MONTH OF THE TEN YEARS 1875-84.

MONTHS.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total Marriages in each month for these ten years.
January, .	668	738	650	623	646	603	747	758	764	676	6,873
February, .	269	301	263	249	234	240	219	206	248	278	2,567
March, .	307	312	270	283	295	298	317	331	286	314	3,013
April, .	332	316	414	355	297	325	329	378	491	478	3,715
May, .	232	204	201	182	196	239	257	255	227	180	2,173
June, .	692	600	624	516	475	538	494	571	561	622	5,693
July, .	656	639	648	581	478	524	587	646	680	630	6,069
August, .	265	244	281	243	254	250	287	238	258	246	2,566
September, .	328	299	301	355	257	268	328	278	324	344	3,082
October, .	325	384	350	303	275	295	400	389	389	337	3,447
November, .	494	439	419	380	411	429	391	435	447	394	4,239
December, .	411	492	522	330	362	323	413	436	523	435	4,241
	4,979	4,968	4,943	4,400	4,180	4,332	4,769	4,981	5,198	4,934	47,684

Average for Ten Years, 4,768 a year.

It is seen that while in the good years, 1875, 1876, and 1877, the number of marriages was respectively, 4,979, 4,968, and 4,943, being an annual average of 4,963; in the last three years 1882, 1883, and 1884, the number was 4,981, 5,198, and 4,934 respectively, or an annual average of 5,037. Considering the continued dulness in industrial and business circles, this increase, slight though it be, is satisfactory evidence of an improved condition of the city.

It is only natural that prudential considerations should largely determine the times and seasons for the consummation of marriages, the event involving, in the humblest as in the highest social ranks, considerable special outlay in separating from the parent homes, and rearing in each case an independent roof-tree. At all times, therefore, we may expect to find the marriage register reflecting obdurate stagnation in trade, while a season of prosperity will as certainly be found increasing the launches into matrimonial waters.

It may be worthy of passing notice that the ten years' monthly marriage record continues to exhibit the domination of June and December over other months of the year. The table gives the pre-eminence to January and July, but it has to be explained that in those months respectively the registration largely takes place of marriages solemnized in the month preceding. June succeeds in each year to the large store of marriages of right belonging to May, which an ill-defined but deep-rooted superstition regards as "unlucky"; but far and away dark and bleak, yet, withal cheery, December carries off the matrimonial palm, for reasons that can be appreciated.

DEATHS.

The following table presents the mortality within the city boundaries for the last ten years—monthly, half-yearly and yearly:—

**THE MORTALITY OF GLASGOW RECORDED DURING EACH MONTH AND EACH HALF YEAR OF THE
TEN YEARS 1875-84.**

MONTHS.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	TOTAL.	Average of the 10 years.
January,	1,815	1,299	1,253	1,287	1,389	1,215	1,583	1,090	1,383	1,122	12,436	1,344
February,	1,386	1,343	1,123	1,113	1,176	1,064	1,205	1,033	1,222	1,083	11,748	1,175
March,	1,578	1,421	1,579	1,234	1,190	1,311	1,231	1,098	1,469	1,123	13,234	1,323
April,	1,355	1,262	1,235	1,321	1,121	1,184	1,128	1,080	1,430	1,171	12,287	1,229
May,	1,197	1,296	1,415	1,123	1,104	1,245	1,077	1,209	1,390	1,165	12,221	1,222
June,	1,233	1,031	1,047	1,167	925	1,041	994	1,011	1,287	1,068	10,804	1,080
Total of First Half of Year,	8,564	7,652	7,652	7,245	6,905	7,060	7,218	6,521	8,181	6,732	73,730	7,373
July,	1,177	988	1,001	1,194	901	1,050	900	1,006	1,078	1,124	10,419	1,042
August,	1,194	1,046	986	1,016	761	1,009	969	912	1,095	1,081	10,069	1,007
September,	993	923	936	909	795	898	818	973	952	1,079	9,276	928
October,	956	956	1,068	1,004	830	1,016	1,008	1,045	1,021	1,114	10,018	1,002
November,	1,141	1,102	995	1,209	864	1,182	954	1,145	1,154	1,194	10,940	1,094
December,	1,332	1,092	1,185	1,571	1,437	1,070	1,035	1,430	1,081	1,605	12,138	1,283
Total of Second Half of Year,	6,793	6,107	6,171	6,903	5,588	6,225	5,684	6,511	6,381	7,197	63,560	6,356
Total,	15,357	13,759	13,823	14,148	12,493	13,285	12,902	13,032	14,562	13,929	137,290	13,729

SUMMARY OF DEATHS.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS.

This table is, relatively, not a gloomy one. Compared with the decade extending from 1865 to 1874, as has been already noticed when remarking on the "Natural Increase," the decade, ending with 1884, shows a most substantial diminution of mortality, thus—

In the ten years 1865-1874, with an average population of 460,000, the average number of deaths yearly was	14,290
And in the ten years, 1875-1884, when the average population was 510,000, the yearly deaths numbered	13,729

Being a gain of	561
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Or on an equal population footing the gain has been 600 lives per annum.

With the exception of the year 1884 it will be observed with what regularity the record of mortality in the first six months of the year exceeds that of the second six months—the general explanation, doubtless, being that much fatal seeds sown by the fogs of winter ripens and sheds its fruit in face of the east winds of spring. That 1884 should present so remarkable an exception to an almost uniform law may be largely referable to atmospheric conditions, but I do not feel competent to dogmatize on the subject. Others curious and competent may find matter for investigation or scientific deduction, and to those so disposed I would point out that another similar exception in recent years occurred in 1874, precisely ten years before, when a marked departure from the rule occurred, thus—

Deaths in first half of 1874,	7,405
second half of 1874,	8,436
Excess in second half of year,	1,031

But probably there is little to be gained scientifically in following up what, after all, may be only an exception to an apparent climatic rule of nature in this high latitude.

1881.

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF THE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH OF 1881.

MONTHS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Males.	Females.	Total.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 60 years.	60 and upwards.
January, .	800	790	1,590	1,445	145	747	733	850	1,583	593	134	541	315
February, .	762	701	1,463	1,343	120	219	605	600	1,205	433	105	413	254
March, .	821	809	1,630	1,506	124	317	593	638	1,231	540	152	365	174
April, .	899	803	1,702	1,596	106	329	561	567	1,128	461	111	389	167
May, .	924	845	1,769	1,637	132	257	508	569	1,077	440	137	338	162
June, .	861	847	1,708	1,561	147	494	514	480	994	381	141	329	143
July, .	805	779	1,584	1,431	153	587	469	431	900	355	137	301	107
August, .	802	805	1,607	1,493	114	287	505	464	969	408	123	319	119
September, .	791	698	1,489	1,369	120	328	421	397	818	376	91	251	100
October, .	830	750	1,580	1,458	122	400	527	481	1,008	492	91	287	138
November, .	716	721	1,437	1,317	120	391	478	476	954	429	98	283	144
December, .	787	731	1,518	1,395	123	413	526	509	1,035	455	121	310	149
Totals, .	9,798	9,279	19,077	17,551	1,526	4,769	6,440.	6,462	12,902	5,363	1,441	4,126	1,972

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

1882.

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF THE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN,
EACH MONTH OF 1882.

MONTHS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Males.	Females.	Total.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 60 years.	70 and upwards.
January, . . .	832	873	1,705	1,562	143	758	554	536	1,090	503	117	317	153
February, . . .	760	692	1,452	1,344	108	266	522	511	1,033	464	97	330	142
March, . . .	978	841	1,819	1,691	128	331	553	545	1,098	527	101	325	145
April, . . .	820	820	1,640	1,533	107	378	551	529	1,080	492	121	331	136
May, . . .	961	932	1,893	1,758	135	255	626	583	1,209	529	166	358	156
June, . . .	838	841	1,679	1,552	127	571	521	490	1,011	410	133	335	133
July, . . .	857	832	1,689	1,548	141	646	527	479	1,006	489	116	294	107
August, . . .	802	817	1,619	1,515	104	238	460	452	912	472	94	259	87
September, . . .	736	724	1,460	1,352	108	278	495	478	973	470	103	273	127
October, . . .	843	805	1,648	1,519	129	389	529	516	1,045	504	105	324	112
November, . . .	768	821	1,589	1,443	146	435	559	586	1,145	515	120	327	183
December, . . .	787	711	1,498	1,366	132	436	711	719	1,430	637	130	418	245
Totals, . . .	9,982	9,709	19,691	18,183	3,508	4,981	6,608	6,424	13,032	6,012	1,403	3,891	1,726

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

1883.

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF THE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN
EACH MONTH OF 1883.

MONTHS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Males.	Females.	Total.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 60 years.	60 and upwards.
January, . . .	922	900	1,822	1,663	159	764	703	680	1,383	631	142	405	205
February, . . .	816	747	1,563	1,412	151	248	619	603	1,222	527	138	371	186
March, . . .	836	801	1,637	1,509	128	286	758	711	1,469	664	164	415	226
April, . . .	902	852	1,754	1,612	142	491	736	694	1,430	669	151	427	183
May, . . .	912	888	1,800	1,658	142	227	744	646	1,390	700	131	414	145
June, . . .	868	837	1,705	1,548	157	561	642	645	1,287	611	158	364	154
July, . . .	875	809	1,684	1,551	133	680	567	511	1,078	488	129	318	143
August, . . .	851	821	1,672	1,553	119	258	545	550	1,095	515	142	302	136
September, . . .	745	684	1,429	1,302	127	324	480	472	952	444	117	271	120
October, . . .	837	824	1,661	1,537	124	389	505	516	1,021	430	128	328	135
November, . . .	816	731	1,547	1,431	116	447	593	561	1,154	430	129	395	198
December, . . .	813	781	1,594	1,464	130	523	560	521	1,081	427	117	343	194
Totals, . . .	10,193	9,675	19,868	18,240	1,628	5,198	7,452	7,110	14,562	6,536	1,646	4,355	2,025

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

1884.

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF THE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN
EACH MONTH OF 1884.

MONTHS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Males.	Females.	Total.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 60 years.	60 and upwards.
January, . . .	887	828	1,715	1,573	142	676	586	536	1,122	438	104	400	180
February, . . .	834	770	1,604	1,486	118	278	566	517	1,083	479	112	344	148
March, . . .	893	802	1,695	1,581	114	314	577	546	1,123	459	118	367	179
April, . . .	915	873	1,788	1,667	121	478	614	557	1,171	487	124	379	181
May, . . .	954	967	1,921	1,760	161	180	590	575	1,165	490	121	380	174
June, . . .	936	922	1,858	1,710	148	622	563	505	1,068	482	127	325	134
July, . . .	958	855	1,813	1,667	146	630	572	552	1,124	504	145	328	147
August, . . .	865	779	1,644	1,503	141	246	545	536	1,081	552	113	288	128
September, . . .	854	829	1,683	1,525	158	344	537	542	1,079	503	121	315	140
October, . . .	890	865	1,655	1,529	126	337	574	540	1,114	475	142	324	173
November, . . .	756	792	1,548	1,437	111	394	608	586	1,194	539	124	361	170
December, . . .	851	778	1,629	1,484	145	435	821	784	1,605	794	136	428	247
Totals, . . .	10,593	9,960	20,553	18,921	1,631	4,934	7,153	6,776	13,929	6,202	1,487	4,239	2,001

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN THE VARIOUS REGISTRATION DISTRICTS FOR 1882, 1883, AND 1884.

To which is appended the Entries applicable to the portions outside the City of the Five Districts intersected by the City Boundaries.

1882.

INSIDE CITY BOUNDARIES.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Males.	Females.	Total.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 60 years.	60 and upwards.
Blackfriars, . . .	634	650	1,284	988	296	242	431	381	812	372	91	224	125
Bridgeton, . . .	874	864	1,738	1,648	90	401	585	601	1,186	611	176	315	84
Gorbals, . . .	674	662	1,336	1,244	92	615	443	408	851	419	81	224	127
Kelvin, . . .	892	845	1,737	1,656	81	578	608	532	1,140	379	125	464	172
Kinning Park, . . .	253	231	484	457	27	80	138	159	297	153	29	75	40
Camlachie, . . .	853	798	1,651	1,550	101	324	491	481	972	520	117	241	94
Calton, . . .	676	649	1,325	1,219	106	410	435	497	932	461	108	230	133
Blythswood, . . .	381	398	779	703	76	453	300	319	619	228	63	207	121
St. Rollox, . . .	865	842	1,707	1,568	139	325	688	653	1,341	474	105	475	287
Dennistoun, . . .	917	840	1,757	1,679	78	530	837	585	1,422	493	168	572	189
Tradeston, . . .	310	316	626	587	39	97	200	197	397	204	46	108	39
Hutchesontown, . . .	1,092	1,069	2,161	2,023	138	283	543	597	1,140	652	110	273	105
Anderston, . . .	773	811	1,584	1,478	106	351	472	499	971	500	90	270	111
Milton, . . .	788	734	1,522	1,383	139	292	437	515	952	546	94	213	99
Totals, . . .	9,982	9,709	19,691	18,183	1,508	4,981	6,608	6,424	13,032	6,012	1,403	3,891	1,726
OUTSIDE CITY BOUNDARIES.													
Gorbals, . . .	104	106	210	202	8	26	35	41	76	39	9	29	6
Kinning Park, . . .	326	362	688	648	40	215	144	163	307	183	26	72	26
St. Rollox, . . .	23	22	45	39	6	5	12	6	18	7	4	6	2
Dennistoun, . . .	124	116	240	186	54	35	179	191	370	100	19	125	126
Tradeston, . . .	107	112	219	216	3	82	51	59	110	45	15	32	18
Totals, . . .	684	718	1,402	1,291	111	363	421	460	881	374	73	257	177

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

1883.

INSIDE CITY BOUNDARIES.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Males.	Females.	Total.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 60 years.	60 and upwards.
Blackfriars, .	658	645	1,303	998	305	240	436	440	876	404	74	236	162
Bridgeton, .	830	825	1,655	1,578	77	396	711	724	1,435	762	218	322	133
Gorbals, .	693	645	1,338	1,229	109	674	458	454	912	386	111	267	148
Kelvin, .	871	830	1,701	1,608	93	563	622	620	1,242	413	131	488	210
Kinning Park, .	264	259	523	488	35	82	158	130	288	123	39	86	40
Canlachie, .	834	818	1,652	1,541	111	297	571	562	1,133	563	131	313	126
Calton, .	724	633	1,357	1,249	108	400	489	489	978	470	115	259	134
Blythswood, .	396	407	803	701	102	465	330	367	697	277	67	237	116
St. Rollox, .	884	832	1,716	1,561	155	370	846	767	1,613	569	118	547	379
Dennistoun, .	954	906	1,860	1,757	103	560	935	701	1,636	568	230	652	186
Tradeston, .	344	310	654	602	52	109	222	211	433	200	45	134	54
Hutchesontown, .	1,154	1,037	2,191	2,063	128	290	615	609	1,224	683	132	291	118
Anderston, .	803	795	1,598	1,498	100	389	560	538	1,098	592	104	283	119
Milton, .	1,784	733	1,517	1,367	150	363	499	498	997	526	131	240	100
Totals, .	10,193	9,675	19,868	18,240	1,628	5,198	7,452	7,110	14,562	6,536	1,646	4,355	2,025
OUTSIDE CITY BOUNDARIES.													
Gorbals, .	107	112	219	216	3	29	42	39	81	31	13	21	16
Kinning Park, .	339	350	689	642	47	221	208	199	407	212	56	88	51
St. Rollox, .	24	23	47	46	1	2	16	13	29	15	6	4	4
Dennistoun, .	122	127	249	202	47	18	185	182	367	92	22	124	129
Tradeston, .	90	89	179	177	2	67	43	42	85	28	10	30	17
Totals, .	682	701	1,383	1,283	100	337	494	475	969	378	107	267	317

1884.
INSIDE CITY BOUNDARIES.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Males.	Females.	Total.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 60 years.	60 and upwards.
Blackfriars, .	638	613	1,251	942	309	232	447	435	882	405	86	243	148
Bridgeton, .	940	846	1,786	1,697	89	344	723	683	1,406	680	235	371	120
Gorbals, .	714	683	1,397	1,275	122	653	423	452	875	411	83	247	134
Kelvin, .	916	841	1,757	1,676	81	547	690	603	1,293	410	136	512	235
Kinning Park, .	258	248	506	475	31	79	127	150	277	123	36	75	43
Camlachie, .	921	843	1,764	1,651	113	237	502	528	1,030	576	113	237	104
Calton, .	724	669	1,393	1,271	122	372	595	530	1,125	563	90	307	165
Blythswood, .	436	403	839	745	94	497	335	330	665	275	69	209	112
St. Rollox, .	911	859	1,770	1,621	149	411	707	730	1,437	485	125	507	320
Dennistoun, .	927	906	1,833	1,725	108	519	860	681	1,541	490	186	642	223
Tradeston, .	357	323	680	630	50	101	219	198	417	189	45	125	58
Flutchesontown, .	1,180	1,149	2,329	2,203	126	287	566	555	1,121	630	103	259	129
Anderston, .	825	815	1,640	1,537	103	351	500	411	911	453	95	252	111
Milton, .	846	762	1,608	1,474	134	304	459	490	949	512	85	253	99
Totals, .	10,593	9,960	20,553	18,922	1,631	4,934	7,153	6,776	13,929	6,202	1,487	4,239	2,001

OUTSIDE CITY BOUNDARIES.

Gorbals, .	112	124	236	231	5	35	59	48	107	48	12	28	19
Kinning Park, .	338	301	639	606	33	177	166	169	335	173	41	88	33
St. Rollox, .	19	30	49	47	2	3	12	7	19	10	2	5	2
Dennistoun, .	127	137	264	248	16	31	196	182	378	104	18	145	111
Tradeston, .	104	103	207	203	4	71	38	54	92	30	10	33	19
Totals, .	700	695	1,395	1,335	60	317	471	460	931	365	83	299	184

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

1865-1884.

32

Year.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			Excess of Male Births.	Excess of Male Deaths.	Excess of Female Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1865	9,200	8,728	17,928	7,010	6,902	13,912	472	108	
1866	9,297	8,991	18,288	6,411	6,415	12,826	306		4
1867	9,493	8,863	18,356	6,316	6,262	12,578	630	54	
1868	9,587	9,022	18,609	7,035	6,790	13,825	565	245	
1869	9,418	9,072	18,490	7,840	7,800	15,640	346	40	
1870	9,896	9,463	19,359	6,961	6,991	13,952	433		30
1871	9,632	9,224	18,856	7,905	7,880	15,785	408	25	
1872	10,302	9,842	20,144	7,162	6,885	14,047	460	277	
1873	9,984	9,509	19,493	7,419	7,075	14,494	475	344	
1874	10,343	9,695	20,038	8,116	7,725	15,841	648	391	
1875	10,621	10,207	20,828	7,644	7,713	15,357	414		69
1876	10,687	10,276	20,963	7,173	6,586	13,759	411	587	
1877	10,730	10,362	21,092	7,071	6,752	13,823	368	319	
1878	10,543	10,071	20,614	7,187	6,961	14,148	472	226	
1879	10,018	9,666	19,684	6,244	6,249	12,493	352		5
1880	9,646	9,246	18,892	6,813	6,472	13,285	400	341	
1881	9,798	9,279	19,077	6,440	6,462	12,902	519		22
1882	9,982	9,709	19,691	6,608	6,424	13,032	273	184	
1883	10,193	9,675	19,868	7,452	7,110	14,562	518	342	
1884	10,593	9,960	20,553	7,153	6,776	13,929	633	377	
Totals.	199,963	190,860	390,823	141,960	138,230	280,190	9,103	3,860 off 130	130
Average per annum.	9,998	9,543	19,541	7,098	6,911	14,009	455 equal to 2.33%.	186 equal to 1.33%.	

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

From this twenty years' summary it is seen that, without exception, although in varying degrees one year with another, the male births exceed the female births—the average excess being 2·33 per cent. Doubtless, an omniscient Creator, in designing for man the severer masculine tastes and pursuits, has, amongst other reasons, provided this margin to counter-balance the greater tear and wear involved in them. The deaths, again, also follow a pretty uniform law of proportion—the excess of male deaths being 1·33 per cent., although slight exceptions are observable in five out of the twenty years. Were the community a stationary one, neither emigration nor immigration going on, there ought to be one per cent. to the credit of males in the city; but the community being, on the contrary, a very moving one, it is not surprising that the census should show opposite results. On page 6 it will be observed that on 3rd April, 1881, there were 14,683 more females than males in Glasgow, equal to 1·44 per cent. of an excess female population. There are thus 2·44 per cent. of the male population to be accounted for by the movements continually going on, and in which men are partakers in a larger measure than women. If followed up, a large proportion will be found on the American and Australasian continents, and in every other quarter of the globe besides,—attracted by colonial, mercantile, and maritime pursuits. A glance at the “Emigration” table will show how largely the “assisted” emigrant is male; but the assisted emigrant, to whom the table is confined, represents but a small proportion of those covered by the term “emigration,” as commonly understood. In its wider meaning is embraced the annually increasing mass of well-to-do people who now freely betake themselves abroad to better their position, and who become the backbone of new settlements; and the numerous unrestful contingent of humanity which “never is, but always to be blest,” who, from habit or circumstances, surge backwards, and forwards, at home and abroad, hoping for something to turn up.

The following table exhibits the extent to which advantage was taken in Glasgow of the alternative provided by the "Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878," in the year 1879, which was the first year of its operation, and again in 1884:—

'MARRIAGE NOTICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1878, 41 and 42 Vict., Cap. 43.										
RETURN OF MARRIAGES REGISTERED DURING THE YEARS ENDING 31ST DEC., 1879 and 1884.										
DISTRICT.	REGULAR.						IRREGULAR.		TOTAL.	
	After Proclamation of Banns.		After Publication at Registrar's Office.		After Banns and Publication.		On Sheriff's Warrant.			
	1879.	1884.	1879.	1884.	1879.	1884.	1879.	1884.	1879.	1884.
Anderston,	133	129	134	194	4	8	12	20	283	351
Blackfriars,	94	64	114	86	...	4	39	78	247	232
Blythswood,	174	227	143	215	5	8	32	47	354	497
Bridgeton,	205	193	108	140	1	3	1	8	315	344
Calton,	185	218	104	150	...	4	...	...	289	372
Camlachie,	139	120	97	107	1	3	3	7	240	237
Dennistoun,	358	257	149	251	3	5	2	6	512	519
Gorbals,	332	261	232	377	3	4	5	11	572	653
Hutchesontown,	121	94	65	179	...	...	4	14	190	287
Kelvin,	327	284	206	226	11	8	16	29	560	547
Kinning Park,	45	44	22	24	2	2	1	5	70	79
Milton,	69	78	122	206	3	9	7	11	201	304
St. Rollox,	168	171	125	221	1	7	3	...	297	411
Tradeston,	34	64	21	25	...	3	4	9	59	101
Totals,	2384	2204	1842	2401	34	68	129	261	4189	4934

It is interesting to observe the diversity of practice amongst the Registration Districts. Taking 1834, there is a preponderance in favour of proclamation in *facie ecclesiæ* in ten of the fourteen districts; while overhead of the total regular marriages there is an excess of 197 in favour of publication at the Registrars' Offices. To this excess, two districts on the south side of the city contributed 142, and two districts on the north side 55. The irregular marriages were 129 in the year 1879, and in 1884 they were 261.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

I now present tables giving the causes of the deaths within the municipal limits of the city during the last four years, under the classification and nomenclature in use for the last quarter of a century. Changes have now been introduced, on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London, after a protracted revision of the old nomenclature. Two leading reasons seem to have actuated the revision—the first, that the divisions and names of diseases were in some important respects inexact and defective; and the second, because of a felt need for a nomenclature that should as far as possible be uniform for adoption in all civilized countries, in order to extend the area of observation of diseases common to other countries with our own. Generally the new classification and nomenclature of diseases is based upon anatomical considerations, and it came into practice this year:—

**SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED
ARRANGED IN FOUR CLASSES WITH RESPECT TO AGE, AND UNDER THE**

CAUSES OF DEATH	1881.					18	
	AGE AT DEATH.					AGE	
	Under 5.	5 and und. 20.	20 and und. 60.	60 and upw'rds.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and und. 20.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES—							
1. Miasmatic Diseases, ...	1,353	300	207	61	1,921	1,758	329
2. Enthetic do., ...	51	1	5	2	59	49	3
3. Dietic do., ...	26	3	33	1	63	7	2
4. Parasitic do., ...	4	...	...	1	5	5	1
II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—							
1. Diathetic Diseases, ...	17	18	183	103	321	18	24
2. Tubercular do., ...	620	546	1,074	39	2,279	719	501
III. LOCAL DISEASES—							
1. Diseases of Nervous System, ...	465	125	317	327	1,234	521	126
2. Do. of Organs of Circulation, ...	11	67	427	213	718	14	47
3. Do. of Respiratory Organs, ...	1,523	179	1,024	646	3,372	1,454	159
4. Do. of Digestive Organs, ...	275	59	288	90	712	293	72
5. Do. of Urinary Organs, ...	13	32	136	57	238	15	26
6. Do. of Organs of Generation, ...	2	1	23	1	27	...	1
7. Do. of Organs of Locomotion, ...	3	32	23	8	66	15	45
8. Do. of Integumentary System, ...	11	3	16	5	35	10	6
IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES—							
1. Developmental Diseases of Children, ...	487	3	1	...	491	519	1
2. Do. Do. of Adults, ...	...	6	69	...	75	...	3
3. Do. Do. of Old People, ...	...	...	...	308	308	...	...
4. Diseases of Nutrition, ...	388	9	33	...	430	410	13
V. VIOLENT DEATHS—							
1. Accident or Negligence, ...	67	58	226	63	414	78	62
2. Homicide, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Suicide, ...	...	1	16	2	19	...	2
4. Execution, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Violent Deaths not classed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Deaths, cause unascertained, ...	13	2	40	10	65	20	3
Deaths from causes not specified, ...	37	7	13	5	62	45	12
	5,366	1,452	4,154	1,942	12,914	5,970	1,431

IN GLASGOW DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS,

NOMENCLATURE ADOPTED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL IN THOSE YEARS.

82.			1883.						1884.					
AT DEATH.			AGE AT DEATH.						AGE AT DEATH.					
20 and und. 60.	60 and upw'rds.	Totals.	Under 5.	5 and und. 20.	20 and und. 60.	60 and upw'rds.	Totals.	Under 5.	5 and und. 20.	20 and und. 60.	60 and upw'rds.	Totals.		
221	66	2,374	2,279	417	279	66	3,041	1,931	401	259	99	2,690		
11	1	64	40	1	11	2	54	62	1	7	3	73		
47	4	80	43	1	48	3	95	20	...	49	7	76		
...	...	6	4	...	1	...	5	4	...	2	...	6		
197	108	347	16	6	185	114	321	9	16	218	113	356		
1,043	31	2,294	711	625	1,078	26	2,440	639	512	1,097	34	2,282		
287	315	1,249	549	144	360	359	1,412	618	159	349	347	1,473		
396	226	683	12	57	428	210	707	15	51	432	214	712		
816	457	2,880	1,426	154	1,003	618	3,201	1,405	140	900	567	3,012		
273	132	770	269	76	259	129	733	294	66	255	123	738		
130	44	215	18	37	154	65	274	36	41	145	59	281		
29	1	31	1	...	19	2	22	2	...	24	...	34		
12	6	78	5	38	24	6	73	11	36	20	4	71		
17	1	34	17	12	26	6	61	24	10	25	5	64		
...	...	520	576	2	...	...	578	567	1	...	...	568
72	...	75	...	4	103	...	107	...	7	78	...	85		
...	296	206	...	...	2	365	367	...	...	...	366	366
35	1	459	405	9	30	...	444	414	5	36	...	455		
223	35	398	69	68	241	46	424	55	75	252	53	435		
...	...	...	7	...	4	...	11	1	...	1	...	2
17	1	20	...	1	21	4	26	...	...	15	6	21
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...		
36	11	70	20	6	55	15	96	20	2	18	3	43		
26	12	88	29	8	25	6	68	27	4	43	11	85		
3,882	1,748	13,031	6,496	1,666	4,358	2,042	14,562	6,154	1,527	4,225	2,022	13,928		

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH AT FOUR

Year.	APOPLEXY.					ASTHMA.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	59	24	128	108	319	...	...	13	12	25
1882	55	9	95	120	279	...	1	10	18	19
1883	36	14	119	107	276	...	1	16	9	26
1884	47	15	145	123	330	...	...	12	3	15
	197	62	487	458	1,204	...	2	51	32	85
Year.	CEPHALITIS.					CHILD-BIRTH, INCLUDING METRIA.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	172	44	17	2	235	...	5	106	...	111
1882	188	62	20	2	272	...	4	101	...	105
1883	245	74	27	2	348	...	5	144	...	149
1884	267	90	30	4	391	...	6	120	...	126
	872	270	94	10	1,246	...	20	471	...	491
Year.	DIARRHŒA.					DIPHTHERIA.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	144	8	20	28	200	126	41	7	1	175
1882	296	19	40	30	385	158	35	3	...	196
1883	271	20	37	37	365	123	29	6	1	159
1884	346	20	34	49	449	134	36	1	3	174
	1,057	67	131	144	1,399	541	141	17	5	704

PERIODS OF LIFE REGISTERED IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Year.	BRONCHITIS.					CANCER.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	016	67	627	527	2,137	1	6	147	81	235
1882	836	62	440	352	1,690	5	10	159	82	256
1883	773	60	537	470	1,840	2	...	142	80	224
1884	770	62	443	437	1,712	1	3	177	88	269
	3,295	251	2,047	1,786	7,379	9	19	625	331	984
Year.	CONVULSIONS.					CROUP.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	182	16	8	2	208	129	17	...	...	146
1882	232	11	10	1	254	154	17	...	...	171
1883	221	12	6	...	239	117	8	...	...	125
1884	249	14	2	..	265	81	10	...	...	91
	884	53	26	3	966	481	52	...	...	533
Year.	DISEASE OF BRAIN, ETC.					DISEASE OF HEART, ETC.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	34	30	61	40	165	9	55	369	192	625
1882	39	34	58	41	172	13	40	361	223	637
1883	36	29	80	47	192	9	44	397	208	658
1884	40	25	70	44	179	13	39	393	205	650
	149	118	269	172	708	44	178	1,520	828	2,570

40 SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH, ETC.—Cont.

Year.	DROPSY.					ENTERITIS.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	10	15	39	12	76	130	20	21	13	184
1882	10	12	32	17	71	155	18	28	12	213
1883	11	5	40	22	78	154	21	34	14	223
1884	5	13	40	23	81	136	22	32	12	202
	36	45	151	74	306	575	81	115	51	822
Year.	MEASLES.					PARALYSIS.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	336	16	1	1	354	3	6	81	154	244
1882	219	18	1	...	238	2	3	86	149	240
1883	607	40	3	...	650	7	5	110	201	323
1884	331	22	...	...	353	7	6	84	171	268
	1,493	96	5	1	1,595	19	20	361	675	1,075
Year.	SCARLATINA.					SMALL-POX.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	170	80	5	...	255	1	1	...	...	2
1882	166	92	6	...	264	...	...	...	...	...
1883	274	159	8	...	441	1	1	4	...	...
1884	245	164	12	...	421	3	3	5	1	12
	855	495	31	...	1,381	5	5	9	1	20
Year.	TYPHUS.									
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.					
1881	1	8	39	2	50					
1882	2	6	23	1	32					
1883	1	9	39	4	53					
1884	1	4	22	5	32					
	5	27	103	12	167					

SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH, ETC.—Cont. 41

Year.	HOOPING COUGH.					HYDROCEPHALUS.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	375	30	...	...	405	257	47	...	...	304
1882	664	40	...	...	704	311	44	3	...	358
1883	815	45	...	...	860	292	57	4	...	353
1884	714	33	...	...	747	283	59	8	...	350
	2,568	148	...	...	2,716	1,143	207	15	...	1,365
Year.	PHTHISIS.					PNEUMONIA.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	140	375	1,025	33	1,573	390	70	265	55	780
1882	148	357	1,008	27	1,540	398	66	246	53	763
1883	156	453	1,045	26	1,680	477	63	319	86	945
1884	125	352	1,052	33	1,562	458	48	303	76	885
	569	1,537	4,130	119	6,355	1,723	247	1,133	270	3,373
Year.	TABES MESENTERICA.					TEETHING.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	82	63	8	1	254	143	...	...	...	143
1882	190	63	12	...	265	146	...	...	...	146
1883	210	75	12	...	297	168	...	...	...	168
1884	173	57	13	...	243	163	...	...	...	163
	755	258	45	1	1,059	620	...	...	...	620
Year.	DROWNING.					OTHER ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE.				
	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
1881	3	8	50	3	64	61	50	172	51	334
1882	3	13	45	6	68	74	49	178	29	330
1883	3	9	50	9	71	66	59	191	37	353
1884	6	13	58	6	83	49	62	194	47	352
	16	43	203	24	286	250	220	735	164	1,369

THE MORTALITY IN GLASGOW DURING THE LAST TWENTY
LEADING CAUSES.

Causes of Death.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Phthisis, . . .	1,770	1,720	1,722	1,921	2,532	2,030	2,138	1,957	1,760
Bronchitis, . . .	1,778	1,839	1,966	1,804	1,843	2,206	2,726	2,135	2,268
Typhus, . . .	1,177	596	497	561	694	544	284	182	■
Hooping Cough, .	879	432	331	926	763	563	516	1,026	305
Pneumonia, . . .	581	602	520	918	873	538	774	628	604
Scarlatina, . . .	513	422	484	419	428	466	319	362	577
Old Age, . . .	402	434	433	431	463	469	457	411	410
Disease of Heart, .	453	443	466	348	621	471	505	477	631
Hydrocephalus, .	468	431	460	377	431	464	536	460	470
Measles, . . .	330	333	388	450	308	359	334	335	465
Teething, . . .	267	263	227	367	236	282	278	194	220
Enteritis, . . .	193	144	213	237	970	178	180	187	189
Diarrhoea, . . .	389	291	309	211	293	287	305	270	272
Convulsions, . .	251	257	235	245	214	277	238	256	236
Tabes Mesenterica,	200	195	200	212	232	120	934	108	57
Disease of Brain, .	181	198	171	171	232	187	182	163	198
Paralysis, . . .	180	202	174	207	171	221	219	253	247
Croup, . . .	110	127	159	177	164	169	188	184	198
Apoplexy, . . .	189	177	151	176	163	220	237	230	279
Small Pox, . . .	26	104	32	149	178	25	184	149	228
Cancer, . . .	134	170	145	155	133	144	198	168	165
Dropsy, . . .	100	123	102	144	134	104	76	80	192
Disease of Stomach,	101	126	136	103	98	137	160	143	159
Disease of Liver, .	96	125	130	106	127	142	143	133	132
Diphtheria, . . .	69	83	75	3	2	117	116	141	165
Drowning, . . .	57	48	57	73	78	68	69	84	104

YEARS, 1865 TO 1884, ARISING FROM TWENTY-SIX OF THE
OF DEATH.

1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Annual Average of 20 Years.
1	1,973	1,884	1,802	1,808	1,651	1,583	1,573	1,540	1,680	1,562	1,814
2,547	2,587	2,278	2,571	2,320	2,162	1,878	2,137	1,690	1,840	1,712	2,114
113	96	82	77	50	58	43	50	32	53	32	264
673	717	640	469	1,014	512	737	405	704	860	747	660
858	885	740	1,032	883	803	631	780	763	945	885	764
1,673	732	311	135	193	249	462	255	264	441	421	456
390	339	358	410	380	341	324	341	296	367	366	391
598	552	528	545	600	605	585	625	637	658	650	550
375	387	339	447	429	401	347	304	358	353	350	409
401	344	403	242	453	193	328	354	238	650	353	363
196	220	255	178	251	132	147	143	146	168	163	217
186	237	255	195	210	177	204	184	213	223	202	238
283	489	302	324	331	288	381	200	385	365	449	321
56	295	233	259	276	187	269	208	254	239	265	250
262	300	312	370	285	161	316	254	265	297	243	292
172	196	187	192	181	190	146	165	172	192	179	183
258	203	251	248	239	287	207	244	240	323	268	235
144	160	138	188	143	142	120	146	171	125	91	152
272	285	271	299	288	284	329	319	279	276	330	252
214	2	10	14	3	...	2	2	...	6	12	67
193	208	192	185	201	187	231	235	256	224	269	189
112	108	112	81	93	82	88	76	71	78	81	102
121	117	130	129	119	110	123	103	138	90	101	122
135	137	120	142	129	120	118	118	103	86	85	121
135	109	121	155	126	126	155	175	196	159	174	120
80	92	111	67	66	64	66	64	68	71	83	73

FEVERS.

FEBRILE MORTALITY IN PAST EIGHTEEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Infantile Remitting Fever.	Rheumatic Fever.	Total of each year.
1867	497	202	7	16	26	17	765
1868	367	229	5	16	41	13	671
1869	970	221	12	9	31	13	1256
1870	544	152	113	12	27	6	854
1871	286	180	247	19	25	15	772
1872	161	206	37	5	20	11	440
1873	79	285	5	12	24	18	423
1874	114	202	7	10	11	20	364
1875	96	252	3	11	19	24	405
1876	82	196	8	14	22	25	347
1877	77	170	2	1	11	12	273
1878	50	198	2	7	9	18	284
1879	58	134	...	10	9	32	243
1880	43	279	1	19	6	40	388
1881	50	175	...	11	12	41	292
1882	32	177	1	9	6	40	265
1883	53	176	1	13	1	47	291
1884	32	199	...	9	5	34	279
Total of 18 years,	3591	3633	451	203	305	429	8612
Average of 18 years,	199	202	25	11	17	24	476

The class of disorders which Lord Provost Ure and the Health Committee, some sixteen years ago, set themselves with vigour to prevent and abate, under the guidance of Dr. Gairdner and Dr. Russell, was the Febrile class, and more particularly the virulently infectious Typhus, beforetime the scourge of the poorer and more crowded districts of the city. The preceding table, to which I give a range of eighteen years, most eloquently illustrates the power of good sanitary and medical laws, and of vigorous and compulsory administration of them. Thus it is seen that in the four years 1867 to 1870 the deaths from typhus numbered 2375

—equal to 594 per annum—and in the last four years the total deaths were 168—equal to 42 per annum—and in the last ten years they were at the rate of 57 per annum. In other words, a diminution of mortality from this loathsome and fatal malady of 93 per cent. has occurred in the last four over the first four years of the 18. Clearly the vulnerable points of the supposed inscrutable demon have been found out, and its suppression when cases arises, as they will arise, has become a certainty. And let it be stated that to Dr. Russell very much of the credit is due for this great amelioration. Dr. Russell was in charge of the Fever Hospital in 1869, when no fewer than 970 victims to the disease died in the city. With more than a full share of the heroic courage of his profession, he set himself to diagnose the disease, as did also his chief, Dr. Gairdner; and with what success the results of all after years show. It was distinctly traced to insanitation, but once generated it spread rapidly from house to house, and from court to court. Isolation, followed by fumigation, was also found to be the surest means of preventing the spread of the fever, and under Dr. Gairdner's and Dr. Russell's advice, the compulsory powers obtained were put vigorously in force, the Belvidere Hospital was erected, the new sanitary inspection department initiated, and Dr. Russell, on Dr. Gairdner's retiral in 1872, was appointed Officer of Health, and he took a firm hold of the reins. The isolation expedient is applied uncompromisingly, the patient being removed where practicable, and where too ill the other occupants of the infected house are removed to the reception house provided for them, unless other means of securing the desirable end are available. On the removal of a patient a sanitary officer takes possession of the house, fumigates it thoroughly, and removes every article of bed and body clothing, carpets, etc., on which the slightest suspicion of infection rests, to the disinfecting works at Belvidere. As I have said before, such treatment led at first, from its novelty, to some little friction, but every one now recognizes and submits to its high aim and

purpose. At no time has our health administration been more complete and satisfactory than now.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever still keeps a persistent footing here as elsewhere. The uniformity of its victims one year with another is somewhat striking. The table shows that the deaths caused by it in 1867 were 202, in 1874 they were 202, and the average of the 18 years is 202; practically, however, a sensible diminution considering the growth of the population. There is little question that much of the typhoid is imported with our food, and particularly with our milk; and here again our excellent Health Officer has deserved well of the public, and a wider public than that of Glasgow, for the philosophic and unflinching instincts he has brought to bear upon outbreaks for the detection of their local or primary source. While not a virulent disease in the sense of typhus, it is still one to be dreaded and vigorously dealt with, as is being done. A diminished mortality from this cause may be looked forward to.

The other four descriptions of Fever in the Table have not been serious mortality factors.

In the last five years the victims of

Typhus have been 13·86 % of the whole fever deaths.			
Typhoid	„	66·40 %	■ do.
Other fevers	■	19·74 %	do. °

VACCINATIONS.

SUMMARY OF VACCINATIONS DURING THE FOUR YEARS,
1880-83.

NOTE.—The Vaccination Returns are necessarily one year later of being prepared than the Birth Returns.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Successfully Vaccinated,	16,323	16,609	16,962	17,178
Vaccination Postponed,	72	69	75	96
Cases of Constitutional Insusceptibility,	6	9	11	8
Cases of Insusceptibility on the ground of Previous Successful Vaccination,	143	137	128	111
Died before Vaccination,	1,912	1,870	2,134	2,103
Removed from District before Vaccination, or otherwise unaccounted for,	433	382	376	371
Totals,	18,889	19,076	19,687	19,867

The preceding table exhibits the working of the Vaccination Acts during the last four years. It shows that obedience to the enactment is universal in the city. It also shows that insusceptibility in a child to vaccine treatment is of rare occurrence. The births and vaccinations do not agree numerically, but this is explained, as seen from the table, by the deaths of many infants before reaching the vaccination age, and also by removals from and into the city, which could not be followed up, although this is done wherever practicable. I believe a case of death directly traceable to vaccine treatment is now unknown in the city, from which it may be gathered that the greatest care is taken in selecting the lymph or vaccine matter.

RENTAL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

As the rental of a town is one of the more important elements for determining its condition as between one period and another, it will be profitable, as in past years, to consider the position of Glasgow from this point of view. For this purpose a number of tables are submitted. And first of all, consideration may be given to the following table, which exhibits the rental from the year 1855-56, when the "Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act, 1854," came into existence.

Year.	Valuation.	Increase.	Decrease.
1855-56	£1,362,168	—	—
1856-57	1,400,885	£38,717	—
1857-58	1,462,551	61,666	—
1858-59	1,510,756	56,205	—
1859-60	1,573,165	54,409	—
1860-61	1,625,148	51,983	—
1861-62	1,666,336	41,188	—
1862-63	1,702,113	35,777	—
1863-64	1,745,390	43,277	—
1864-65	1,778,728	33,338	—
1865-66	1,808,430	29,702	—
1866-67	1,863,024	54,594	—
1867-68	1,913,595	50,571	—
1868-69	1,986,911	73,316	—
1869-70	2,055,388	68,477	—
1870-71	2,126,324	70,936	—
1871-72	2,226,465	100,141	—
1872-73	2,338,743	112,278	—
1873-74	2,504,727	165,984	—
1874-75	2,740,032	235,305	—
1875-76	2,922,151	182,119	—
1876-77	3,117,827	195,676	—
1877-78	3,317,962	200,135	—
1878-79	3,420,697	102,735	—
1879-80	3,432,112	11,415	—
1880-81	3,426,730	—	£5,382
1881-82	3,417,263	—	9,467
1882-83	3,425,653	8,390	—
1883-84	3,432,114	6,461	—
1884-85	3,406,372	—	£25,742
		£2,084,795	£40,591
		40,591	

Nett Increase in thirty years, £2,044,204
Or precisely 150 per cent.

It is seen that down to 1870-71 the advance in Rental was, with some little fitfulness, steadily progressive; but from that date it became greatly accelerated. In 1871-72 it rose $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year before; 1872-73 was $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. over its predecessor; 1873-74, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 1874-75, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 1875-76, 6 per cent.; 1876-77, 6 per cent.; and 1877-78, 6 per cent.

Taking the septennial period as a whole, the Rental, which in 1870-71 was £2,126,324, had risen in 1877-78 to £3,317,962, being an aggregate advance of £1,191,638 in the seven years, equal to 56 per cent.; and taking the next seven years it is seen that while in 1877-78 the rental was £3,317,962, it was in 1884-85 £3,406,372, being an increase of £88,410, or less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the seven years.

The explanation of this sudden arrest to the progress of the annual value of the city property is well understood. It is beyond question that the rapid acceleration between 1871 and 1878 was not assignable to a corresponding increase of population within the City boundaries, but to the fact that property, especially in business localities, and not confined to the City, became a subject of speculation in an aggravated form. A large amount of property was bought up, and changed hands at suddenly inflated values, and much of it was reconstructed, modernized, and converted at a time when reconstruction and conversion were costly. Being largely the outcome of speculation, the operators had before them the one object, to turn over the property thus altered as speedily as possible at a profit, and to accomplish this rents were advanced upon occupiers, and unlet premises were returned to the assessor, and appeared in the Valuation Roll at values that were afterwards found to be unrealizable. The same thing in a more moderate degree happened with dwelling-house property in both city and suburbs.

It is only natural that abnormal inflation should be followed by a process of shrinking. This has taken place in the matter of rental, and upon a retrospect of seven

years the situation of Glasgow can be made out with tolerable accuracy, and, I may add, with considerable satisfaction. While the epoch of abnormal inflation and the epoch of contraction, as in the Egyptian allegory, were septennial, it is seen that the body politic has passed through the second period without suffering permanent injury. In 1880 the unoccupied dwelling houses in the City numbered 13,407, and in 1884 only 6,168; and in the same period the unoccupied business premises fell from 5,112 to 3,819. Happily this process continues, and it is only, therefore, in the element of Rental, which is not a vital one, that a deficiency now appears. Now that property speculation has ceased, at least in an acute form, and has left lessons behind for future guidance, there need be little doubt that with a revival in trade and commerce in the country our City affairs generally will resume their onward progress.

In presenting the following series of Tables of Rental of the City since the last Statistical publication, I have to acknowledge my extreme indebtedness to Mr. Henry for furnishing me with all the details needful for constructing the tables, and there need be little question, I feel sure, of their entire accuracy. At first sight the Tables may appear redundant, but each one illustrates the Rental, etc., under a different aspect.

I.—TOTAL RENTAL OF BURGH OF GLASGOW IN LAST FOUR YEARS.

NATURE.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Dwelling Houses, including Hotels,	£1,320,905	£1,317,277	£1,309,921	£1,310,737
Shops, Warehouses, Offices, Factories, etc.,	1,764,514	1,752,920	1,742,255	1,735,731
Railways, Canals, Water Works, Gas Works, and Tramways,	331,836	355,449	379,936	359,912
Totals,	£3,417,255	£3,425,646	£3,432,112	£3,406,370

Table I. exhibits the total valued rental of the City for the last four years, under the three heads of (1) dwelling houses and hotels; (2) shops, warehouses, offices, factories, etc.; and (3) railways, canals, water works, gas works, and tramways. It will be seen that, as between 1881-82 and 1884-85, there has been a fall in the valuation to the extent of £10,885, brought out thus:—

Dwelling houses and hotels— <i>decrease</i> ,	-	£10,168
Shops, warehouses, factories, etc., <i>do.</i> ,	-	28,783
		<hr/>
		£38,951
While on the valuation of railways, etc., there		
has been an <i>increase</i> of	-	28,066
		<hr/>
Nett <i>decrease</i> of rental,	-	£10,885
		<hr/>

II.—TOTAL RENTAL, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN PARISHES.

PARISHES.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
City Parish, .	£1,315,362	£1,313,721	£1,316,814	£1,307,853
Barony „ .	1,539,619	1,552,305	1,556,125	1,540,256
Govan „ .	562,274	559,620	559,173	558,261
Totals, .	£3,417,255	£3,425,646	£3,432,112	£3,406,370

Table II. exhibits the amount of the same total rental in each of the three parishes, and shows that, as between 1881-82 and 1884-85, there has been—

In City parish a <i>decrease</i> of -	-	£7,509
In Govan „ „ -	-	4,013
		<hr/>
		£11,522
And in Barony parish an <i>increase</i> of -	-	637
		<hr/>
Nett <i>decrease</i> of rental,	-	£10,885
		<hr/>

III.—TOTAL RENTAL, DISTINGUISHING BETWEENⁿ OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED POSSESSIONS.

NATURE.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Occupied, -	£3,081,018	£3,136,831	£3,191,136	£3,189,056
Unoccupied,	336,237	288,815	240,975	217,314
Totals, -	£3,417,255	£3,425,646	£3,432,112	£3,406,370

Table III. again exhibits the same total valuation, but it distinguishes between occupied and unoccupied possessions. A comparison between 1881-82 and 1884-85 brings out the following result :—

Rental of occupied possessions, 1881-82,	-	£3,081,018
" " " 1884-85,	-	3,189,056
<i>Increase,</i>	- - -	<u>£108,038</u>
Rental of unoccupied possessions, 1881-82,	-	£336,237
" " " 1884-85,	-	217,314
<i>Decrease,</i>	- - -	<u>£118,923</u>
Nett decrease of rental,	- - -	<u>£10,885</u>

IV.—TOTAL RENTAL WITHIN EACH PARISH, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED POSSESSIONS IN EACH PARISH.

PARISHES.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
City Parish, - - -	£1,195,306	£120,056	£1,208,050	£105,671	£1,220,285	£96,529	£1,228,610	£89,243
Barony Parish, - - -	1,377,273	162,346	1,413,545	138,760	1,444,844	111,281	1,443,238	97,018
Govan Parish, - - -	508,439	53,835	515,236	44,384	526,007	33,166	527,208	31,053
	£3,081,018.	£336,237	£3,136,831	£288,815	£3,191,136	£240,976	£3,189,056	£217,314
Totals, - - -	£3,417,255		£3,425,646		£3,432,112		£3,406,370	

Table IV. exhibits the rental in each parish, distinguishing occupied and unoccupied, and it shows a substantial improvement within all three parishes, as between the years 1881 and 1884.

Thus the increases in occupied rental have been—

In City Parish, - - - - -	£23,304
In Barony „ - - - - -	65,965
In Govan „ - - - - -	18,769
	<u>£108,038</u>

V.—DWELLING HOUSES

IN THE CITY IN YEARS 1881, 1882, 1883, AND 1884, SHOWING NUMBER AND RENTAL UNDER EACH CLASS.

RENTAL.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental.	No. of Houses.	Rental.	No. of Houses.	Rental.	No. of Houses.	Rental.
£4 and under, - - - -	9,614	£34,224	9,931	£35,107	9,812	£34,772	8,555	£30,115
Above £4 and under £10, - -	75,252	522,826	75,806	522,720	75,216	522,041	76,288	527,816
£10 and upwards, - - -	34,754	727,017	34,321	716,357	34,522	711,591	34,569	710,888
Hotel and Lodging Houses rented at £50 and upwards, - - -	107	36,838	99	43,093	8	41,517	126	41,917
Totals, - - -	119,727	£1,320,905	120,157	£1,317,277	119,648	£1,309,921	119,538	£1,310,736

RENTAL OF CITY.

20

Table V. exhibits the number of dwelling houses within the municipal boundaries in the last four years, and also the rental of these, as classified by the Police Acts ; and it will be seen that, while there have been variations in each of the years and a slightly downward tendency last year, the position on the whole has been pretty stationary, and ground has not been lost. Taking 1881-82 and 1884-85 the following result is arrived at in the matter of numbers of houses :—

No. of houses rented at £4 and under, 1881-82, -	9,614
" " " " 1884-85, -	8,555
Decrease, - - - - -	1,059
No. of houses above £4 and under £10, 1881-82, -	75,252
" " " " 1884-85, -	76,288
Increase, - - - - -	1,036
No. of houses rented at £10 and upwards, 1881-82, -	34,754
" " " " 1884-85, -	34,569
Decrease, - - - - -	185
No. of hotels and lodging houses at £50 and up- wards, 1881-82, -	107
" " " " 1884-85, -	126
Increase, - - - - -	19

being a *decrease* of 189 in the total number of houses. It is further shown, and may very well be rejoiced in, that, since 1881, there have been considerable demolitions of the very lowest class of dwellings, and that houses of the intermediate class, rented between £4 and £10, have taken their place.

Taking the same table, from a rental point of view, the following is brought out as between 1881 and 1884:—

Rental of houses of £4 and under, 1881-82,	-	£34,224
" " " " 1884-85,	-	30,115
		<hr/>
<i>Decrease,</i>	-	£4,109
		<hr/>
Rental above £4 and under £10, 1881-82,	-	£522,826
" " " " 1884-85,	-	527,816
		<hr/>
<i>Increase,</i>	-	£4,990
		<hr/>
Rental of £10 and upwards, 1881-82,	-	£727,017
" " " " 1884-85,	-	710,888
		<hr/>
<i>Decrease,</i>	-	£16,129
		<hr/>
Rentals of hotels, etc., 1881-82,	-	£36,838
" " " 1884-85,	-	41,917
		<hr/>
<i>Increase,</i>	-	£5,079
		<hr/>

being a nett *decrease* of £10,169 in the rental of dwelling-house possessions in the last four years.

The *decrease* in the lowest classed rental is equal to 12 per cent. of that class; the *increase* in the intermediate classed rental is equal to 0·95 per cent. of that class; the *decrease* in the higher classed rental—i.e., £10 and upwards—has been equal to 2·22 per cent. of that class; and the *increase* in the rental of hotels and lodging houses has been equal to 13½ per cent.

The nett general result has been a *decrease* in the number of dwelling houses, equal to 0·158 per cent. of the whole, and in rental of 0·765 per cent.

VI.—DWELLING HOUSES IN EACH PARISH, SHOWING NUMBER AND RENTAL.

PARISHES.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental.	No. of Houses.	Rental.	No. of Houses.	Rental.	No. of Houses.	Rental.
City Parish,	37,972	£364,439	38,090	£363,435	37,780	£359,497	37,578	£359,658
Barony Parish,	54,262	678,416	54,531	678,473	54,441	676,507	54,566	676,683
Govan Parish,	27,493	278,050	27,536	275,370	27,427	273,917	27,394	274,395
Totals,	119,727	£1,320,905	120,157	£1,317,277	119,648	£1,309,921	119,538	£1,310,736

Table VI. exhibits the dwelling houses in parishes, and it brings out the following results:—

In City parish a <i>decrease</i> in number of houses of	-	-	-	-	-	394
In Govan parish " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	99
						<hr/> 493
In Barony parish an <i>increase</i> of	-	-	-	-	-	304
						<hr/> 189
Nett decrease,	-	-	-	-	-	

And a diminution in rental in all the parishes as follows:—

In City parish,	-	-	-	-	-	£4,781
In Barony ■	-	-	-	-	-	1,733
In Govan ■	-	-	-	-	-	3,655
						<hr/> £10,169

VII.—DWELLING HOUSES, DISTINGUISHING OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED.

PARISHES.	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Occupied.	Rental.	Un-occupied.	Rental.	Occupied.	Rental.	Un-occupied.	Rental.
City Parish, - - -	34,016	£331,738	3,956	£32,701	34,686	£336,291	3,404	£27,144
Barony Parish, - - -	49,013	617,487	5,249	60,569	50,447	624,714	4,084	53,758
Govan Parish, - - -	24,894	252,847	2,599	25,563	25,603	256,028	1,933	19,342
Totals, - - -	107,923	£1,202,072	11,804	£118,833	110,736	£1,217,033	9,421	£100,244

PARISHES.	1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Occupied.	Rental.	Un-occupied.	Rental.	Occupied.	Rental.	Un-occupied.	Rental.
City Parish, - - -	35,040	£340,107	2,740	£19,390	35,195	£342,347	2,383	£17,311
Barony Parish, - - -	51,311	638,076	3,130	38,431	51,852	646,535	2,714	30,218
Govan Parish, - - -	26,173	261,873	1,254	12,044	26,305	264,229	1,089	10,166
Totals, - - -	112,524	£1,240,056	7,124	£69,865	113,352	£1,253,111	6,186	£57,625

Table VII. exhibits the total dwelling houses, and distinguishes between those occupied and unoccupied. It shows that, as between 1881-82 and 1884-85, the occupied houses have increased by 5,429, and the unoccupied houses have diminished to a closely corresponding extent, viz., 5,618. Doubtless the 189 houses which have disappeared were swept away for railway and other business purposes.

• VIII. RENTAL OF RAILWAYS, CANALS, ETC.,
WITHIN THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

Undertakings.	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways, . .	176,598	187,410	201,319	213,273	216,797
Tramways, . .	16,086	20,839	22,937	20,781	28,713
Water Works, .	50,718	53,005	49,669	51,530	25,359
Gas Works, . .	67,346	70,582	81,524	94,352	89,033
Totals, . . .	310,748	331,836	355,449	379,936	359,902

The three Canals which in earlier times formed important means of communication to and from Glasgow, for both goods and passengers, do not appear in this allocation. The Glasgow and Paisley Canal is now extinct as a waterway, and its place is taken by the new canal branch of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company's system, and the Forth and Clyde Canal and Monkland Canal having some years ago become the property of the Caledonian Railway Company, are now valued as Railway Works and at the same mileage rate.*

*In this connection it may be of interest to recount that the Corporation gave every encouragement, pecuniary and otherwise, towards the construction of all these Canals, and naturally so, as one and all of them were bound to be of advantage to the City. The Forth and Clyde Canal, opened in 1790, connected Glasgow not merely with the Firth of Forth, but practically with Germany, Russia, Scandinavia, and the Low Countries with whom and Glasgow a considerable trade existed; the Glasgow and Ardrossan Canal, as projected, would have connected it with the Western Sea, but it never reached beyond Johnstone, which it did in 1811; and the Monkland Canal, opened in 1813, connected the City with the rich mineral fields to the east. Doubtless, the growing idea of the Corporation to develop its own river highway was the cause of the stoppage of the Glasgow and Ardrossan Scheme.

The great reduction in the valuation of the Water Works arises from the application of new principles to the ascertainment of their annual value.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RENTAL OF OTHER TOWNS IN
SCOTLAND FROM 1855 TO 1884.

Year.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Aberdeen.	Greenock.
	£	£	£	£
1855-56	761,863		178,167	115,876
1856-57	775,443			118,334
1857-58	790,706			124,750
1858-59	807,326			127,392
1859-60	820,690			131,765
1860-61	844,524	253,953		138,585
1861-62	868,495	286,335		142,422
1862-63	899,170	269,058	200,613	150,901
1863-64	933,536	274,156	205,623	155,948
1864-65	971,808	283,830	211,857	165,801
1865-66	1,003,793	300,595	226,534	175,400
1866-67	1,036,869	356,742	233,836	184,416
1867-68	1,067,949	370,001	250,218	211,270
1868-69	1,109,106	390,998	263,890	231,081
1869-70	1,158,746	406,508	267,622	239,203
1870-71	1,214,046	421,534	283,650	255,554
1871-72	1,253,412	439,040	289,574	271,946
1872-73	1,291,176	477,246	298,606	279,381
1873-74	1,327,639	491,359	306,282	295,215
1874-75	1,383,503	540,538	315,476	302,913
1875-76	1,419,043	573,518	323,197	322,397
1876-77	1,468,640	607,730	337,194	337,085
1877-78	1,538,738	637,394	356,630	346,721
1878-79	1,617,263	660,949	383,845	364,669
1879-80	1,675,740	646,348	399,099	368,268
1880-81	1,727,741	657,396	414,864	369,081
1881-82	1,772,880	659,675	435,745	369,075
1882-83	1,820,698	671,896	442,630	400,237
1883-84	1,893,696	688,280	455,519	412,030
1884-85	1,908,976	680,018	470,968	409,126
	150 % in 30	167 % in 25	164 % in 30	253 % in 30

It would appear from the foregoing table that the rental of Edinburgh has advanced by precisely the same proportion as in Glasgow in the last thirty years, viz., 150 per cent., and that the rental of the other three towns, for which I have collected the particulars, have been extending in a more rapid ratio than Glasgow, while the advance in population has been the other way. The explanation is not far to seek. Those other towns have not been feeling the pinch of straitened boundaries, and have not, therefore, an overflow population existing under separate jurisdictions.

MUNICIPAL, PAROCHIAL, AND SCHOOL BOARD RATING, 1884-85.

IN CITY-PARISH.

ASSESSMENTS.	On Rents £10 and upwards.		On Rents £4 rs. and under £10.		On Rents £4 and under.	
	Payable by Owner.	Payable by Occupier.	Payable by Owner.	Payable by Occupier.	Payable by Owner.	Payable by Occupier.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public Water Rate,	0 0 1	...	0 0 1	...	0 0 1	...
Police, . . . . .	...	0 1 1½	...	0 6½	0 0 *6½	...
Statute Labour, . . . . .	...	0 0 3	...	0 0 3	0 0 *3	...
Roads and Bridges,	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	...
Sanitary, . . . . .	...	0 0 2½	...	0 0 1½	0 0 *1½	...
Public Health, . . . . .	...	0 0 0½	...	0 0 0½	0 0 *0½	...
City Improvements, . . . . .	...	0 0 1½	...	0 0 1½	...	...
Parks and Galleries, . . . . .	...	0 0 2	...	0 0 2	...	...
Municipal Buildings; Registration of Births, etc.; Registration of Voters; Valuation of Lands; Lunacy; and Prison Payment,	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	...	...
Cess,	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	...	...
Juvenile Delinquency, . . . . .	...	0 0 0½	...	0 0 0½	...	...
Poor Rate (on 80% of Rent),	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½
School Rate (Do.),	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
	0 1 0½	0 2 11½	0 1 0½	0 2 2½	0 1 9½	0 0 8½
Total Assessments per £ on the several Classed Rents,	£0 3 11½		£0 3 3½		£0 2 6½	

IN BARONY PARISH.

Public Water Rate,	0 0 1	...	0 0 1	...	0 0 1	...
Police, . . . . .	...	0 1 1½	...	0 6½	0 0 *6½	...
Statute Labour, . . . . .	...	0 0 3	...	0 0 3	0 0 *3	...
Roads and Bridges,	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	...
Sanitary, . . . . .	...	0 0 2½	...	0 0 1½	0 0 *1½	...
Public Health, . . . . .	...	0 0 0½	...	0 0 0½	0 0 *0½	...
City Improvements, . . . . .	...	0 0 1½	...	0 0 1½	...	...
Parks and Galleries, . . . . .	...	0 0 2	...	0 0 2	...	...

Municipal Buildings; Registration of Births, &c.; Registration of Voters; Valuation of Lands; and Prison Payment,	0	0	1	1	6	0	■	1	1	6	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	1	1	6	...	...							
Cess,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juvenile Delinquency,	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	3	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	...	...							
Poor Rates (on 80% of Rent),	0	0	4	5	8	0	0	4	5	8	0	0	4	5	8	0	■	4	5	8	0	0	4	5	8	0	0	4	5	8	
Lunacy (Do.),	0	0	1	1	1	0	■	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	■	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
School Rates (Do.),	0	■	2	8	8	0	0	2	8	8	0	0	2	8	8	0	0	2	8	8	0	0	2	8	8	0	0	2	8	8	
	■	0	11	1	1	8	0	2	11	1	8	0	0	11	1	1	8	0	2	11	1	8	0	1	10	0	0	8	3	4	
Total Assessments per £ on the several Classed Rents,	£0 3 10 1/8					£0 3 2 1/8					£0 2 6 3/4																				

IN GOVAN PARISH.

Public Water Rate,	0	0	1	...	0	0	1	...	0	0	1	...	0	0	1	...				
Police,	...	...	...	0	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	0	0	6	3	4
Statute Labour,	...	...	...	0	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	...	...		
Roads and Bridges,	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	...				
Sanitary,	...	...	...	■	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	2
Public Health,	...	...	...	■	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	2
City Improvements,	...	...	...	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	...	...		
Parks and Galleries,	...	...	...	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	...	...		
Municipal Buildings; Registration of Births, etc.; Regis- tration of Voters; Valuation of Lands; Lunacy; and Prison Payment,	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	...				
Cess,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juvenile Delinquency,	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...		
Poor Rate (on 80 % of Rent),	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	4	...	...	...	0	0	4	...	...		
School Rate (Do.),	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	...				
	0	0	9	2	1	0	2	9	...	...	...	0	0	9	2	1	
	£0 3 6 1/4					£0 ■ 10 1/2					£0 ■ 2 1/4									
Total Assessments per £ on the several Classed Rents, .																				

* 25 per cent. deduction allowed to owners from these rates.

MEMORANDUM.—Had the Poor and School Rates—also the Lunacy Rate in Barony Parish—been levied on the gross annual value as are all the other rates, the total assessments per £ would have been (avoiding close fractions) on the several classified rents—

In City Parish,	£0 3 8	£0 2 11 1/2	£0 2 3
In Barony Parish,	0 3 7 1/4	0 2 11 1/4	0 2 3
In Govan Parish,	0 3 4 1/4	■ 2 8	0 1 11 1/4

OUTCOME OF ASSESSMENTS IMPOSED ON CITY.

1884-85.

Police,	£151,404	0	0
Statute Labour,	36,600	0	0
Roads and Bridges,	37,384	0	0
Sanitary,	28,257	0	0
Public Health,	5,650	0	0
City Improvements,	18,340	14	3
Parks and Galleries,	24,508	11	10
Municipal Buildings ; Registration of Births, etc. ; Registration of Voters ; Valuation of Lands ; Lunacy, in City and Govan Parishes only ; and Prison Payment,	29,092	19	7
Cess,	2,439	15	2
Juvenile Delinquency,	9,138	7	3
Public Water Rate,	12,932	18	10
Poor and School Rate (on 80 % of Rent)—			
City,	£45,452	9	10
Barony (including Lunacy),	61,246	12	10
Govan,	31,950	13	11
		138,649	16 7
		<u>£494,398</u>	<u>3 6</u>

**LOCAL ASSESSMENTS LEVIABLE IN THE BURGH OF
GLASGOW FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.**

ASSESSMENTS.	Rate per £.		
	On Rents at £10 and upwards.	On Rents above £4 and under £10.	On Owner.
1. Assessments under Police Acts—			
For Police Purposes,	1s. 2½d.	7½d.	*7½d.
Sanitary Objects,	3d.	1½d.	*1½d.
Statute Labour,	1½d.	1½d.	*1½d.
Cleansing — Leviable only on property bounding with, or having a right of access by or to a private street or court,	—	—	1d.
Stair Lights, 10s. per Jet; Court Lights, 15s. per Lamp.	—	—	—
2. Assessments under the Public Health Acts,	¾d.	¾d.	*¾d.
3. Assessments under Roads and Bridges Acts,	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.
4. Assessment under Roads and Bridges Acts for Road Debt and Interest thereon,	—	—	½d.
5. Municipal, Justiciary, and J.P. Buildings,	¾d.	¾d.	¾d.
6. Valuation of Lands Assess- ment,	¾d.	¾d.	¾d.
7. Registration of Voters,	¾d.	¾d.	¾d.
8. Prison Payment,	¾d.	¾d.	¾d.
9. Lunacy Purposes,	¾d.	¾d.	¾d.
10. Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,	¾d.	¾d.	¾d.
11. Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts,	¾d.	¾d.	¾d.
12. Improvements Assessment,	1½d.	1½d.	—
13. Parks and Galleries,	2d.	2d.	—
14. Juvenile Delinquency,	¾d.	¾d.	—
15. Cess or Land Tax in Royalty or City Parish only,	½d.	½d.	½d.
16. Public Water Rate,	—	—	1d.

* On Rents at £4 and under.

POOR AND SCHOOL RATES.

ASSESSMENTS.	City Parish.	Barony Par- ish (including Lunacy).	Govan Parish.
Poor's Rate—Owner,	5½d.	6½d.	3½d.
Do. — Occupier,	5½d.	7½d.	4d.
School Rate—Owner,	2½d.	2½d.	3d.
Do. — Occupier,	3½d.	3½d.	3d.

Gas, 3s. 3d. per 1000 feet. Water, Domestic Rate, 8d. per £ of Rental.

MUNICIPAL ELECTORS IN EACH WARD DURING TEN YEARS,
ARRANGED IN BIENNIAL PERIODS.

WARD.	1884-85.			1882-83.			1880-81.	1878-79.	1875-77.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male only.	Male only.	Male only.
I. - - -	6,639	1,391	8,030	5,609	1,095	6,704	4,861	5,392	5,518
II. - - -	7,893	1,391	9,284	6,947	1,168	8,115	5,800	6,153	5,911
III. - - -	5,797	918	6,715	5,180	834	6,014	4,664	4,488	3,988
IV. - - -	3,802	874	4,676	3,432	799	4,231	3,132	3,277	3,525
V. - - -	6,701	1,034	7,735	6,268	926	7,194	5,760	6,170	5,960
VI. - - -	2,407	528	2,935	2,386	530	2,916	2,290	2,626	2,904
VII. - - -	1,494	137	1,631	1,555	150	1,705	1,553	1,533	1,526
VIII. - - -	1,724	125	1,849	1,742	110	1,852	1,741	1,802	1,880
IX. - - -	2,660	514	3,174	2,469	483	2,952	2,414	2,526	2,460
X. - - -	4,719	899	5,618	4,192	815	5,007	3,849	4,220	4,410
XI. - - -	6,576	1,994	8,570	5,893	1,771	7,664	5,299	5,283	4,450
XII. - - -	3,559	1,006	4,565	3,221	939	4,160	2,912	3,196	3,200
XIII. - - -	3,883	633	4,516	3,620	541	4,161	2,882	3,313	3,312
XIV. - - -	7,333	1,150	8,483	6,179	986	7,165	5,764	5,819	5,599
XV. - - -	4,436	1,153	5,589	4,074	1,074	5,148	3,871	4,008	4,000
XVI. - - -	4,725	845	5,570	4,021	765	4,786	3,898	4,091	4,150
Total Municipal Constituency, - - -	74,348	14,592	88,940	66,788	12,986	79,774	60,690	63,897	62,793

NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS IN EACH WARD
DURING TEN YEARS, ARRANGED IN BIENNIAL PERIODS.

WARD.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1876-77.
I.	6,639	5,609	4,861	5,392	5,518
II.	7,893	6,947	5,800	6,153	5,911
III.	4,387	3,923	3,535	3,468	3,185
IV.	3,802	3,432	3,132	3,277	3,525
V.	4,844	4,625	4,251	4,523	4,672
VI.	2,407	2,386	2,290	2,626	2,904
VII.	1,494	1,555	1,553	1,533	1,526
VIII.	1,724	1,742	1,741	1,802	1,880
IX.	2,660	2,469	2,414	2,526	2,460
X.	4,555	4,056	3,720	4,220	4,295
XI.	6,561	5,877	5,283	5,147	4,433
XII.	3,559	3,221	2,912	3,196	3,200
XIII.	3,883	3,620	2,882	3,313	3,312
XIV.	7,333	6,179	5,764	5,819	5,599
XV.	4,434	4,072	3,870	4,007	4,000
XVI.	4,703	4,003	3,874	4,067	4,150
Total Parliamentary Constituency,	70,878	63,716	57,882	61,069	60,570

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTORS
IN TRIENNIAL PERIODS FROM 1876 TO 1888.

WARD.	1876-79.	1879-82.	1882-85.	1885-88.
I.	9,574	10,274	10,985	11,653
II.	10,705	11,994	13,082	13,656
III.	8,320	9,003	9,734	10,212
IV.	6,876	6,764	7,546	7,739
V.	9,619	9,976	10,673	11,065
VI.	5,890	5,418	5,725	5,456
VII.	1,798	2,148	2,391	2,229
VIII.	2,181	2,345	2,692	2,662
IX.	4,312	4,309	5,002	5,203
X.	8,666	8,512	8,635	9,126
XI.	8,189	9,895	11,784	12,891
XII.	5,997	6,134	6,599	6,682
XIII.	5,739	6,081	6,544	6,658
XIV.	9,765	11,438	12,353	13,181
XV.	7,663	8,072	8,884	9,103
XVI.	7,603	7,380	8,114	8,559
Total,	112,897	119,743	130,743	136,075
And there voted,	44,304	35,621	56,662	58,770

The preceding tables exhibit the progress of the electorate in each of the City Wards entitled to vote during some years by-past at Municipal, Parliamentary, and School Board elections. In all the Wards, with one marked exception and with other slight variations, there has been a progressive increase since 1876.

The exception referred to is that of the VI. Ward, which shows a considerable decline in numbers. The explanation is that the operations of the City Improvement Trustees and the City Union Railway Company within the area of this Ward, beforetime the most densely residential in the city, have, in the past fifteen years, largely displaced the population.

For the information of those unacquainted with the fact, it may be explained that every owner or occupier of a heritable subject of the annual value of £4 and upwards has a qualification to vote for members of the School Board, irrespective of sex, place of residence, or payment of rates.

MUNICIPAL ELECTORS, 1885-86.

The list of Municipal Voters for the current year has now been fixed.

The Male Voters number	-	-	-	75,301
The Female Voters „	-	-	-	14,653
Total,	-	-	-	<u>89,954</u>

Being an increase over 1884-5 of 1,014

NEW PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES.

The next table gives the Parliamentary Divisions of the City under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and the Number of Voters in each of the Seven Constituencies.

The Registration Courts being now over, the electorate may be taken as fixed and settled for the current year.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ACT, 1885.

CITY AND ROYAL BURGH OF GLASGOW AS DIVIDED INTO
SEVEN PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

ONE MEMBER FOR EACH DIVISION.

NAMES, CONTENTS, AND BOUNDARIES OF DIVISIONS.

No. 1.—THE BRIDGETON DIVISION. The 1st and 4th Municipal Wards.

Constituency, 10,059.

No. 2.—THE CAMLACHIE DIVISION. The 2nd Municipal Ward and so much of the 3rd Municipal Ward as lies south of a line drawn along the centre of Duke Street.

Constituency, 9,220.

No. 3.—ST. ROLLOX DIVISION. The 5th Municipal Ward, and the 3rd Municipal Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described.

Constituency, 11,928.

No. 4.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION. The 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th Municipal Wards.

Constituency, 13,210.

No. 5.—THE COLLEGE DIVISION. The 10th and 11th Municipal Wards.

Constituency, 11,935.

No. 6.—THE TRADESTON DIVISION. The 15th and 16th Municipal Wards.

Constituency, 9,224.

No. 7.—THE BLACKFRIARS AND HUTCHESONTOWN DIVISION. The 6th and 14th Municipal Wards.

Constituency, 9,725.

Total number of Voters in the Seven Divisions, 75,301.

CLYDE NAVIGATION.

In 1752, the Town Council opened the Stock or Capital Account, now grown to such dimensions, for improving its River communication with the Sea. The original ledger heading is, "Lock design'd upon the River of Clyde." I extract the first entry in this Capital Account, as it will be new to readers. It is under date 1st July, 1752:—

Paid for a compliement made by the town to James^s Stirling, mathematician, for his service, pains, and trouble, in surveying the River towards deepening it by locks, viz:—

For a Silver Tea-kettle and Lamp, weight 66½ oz.,

at 8s. per oz., £26 10 0

For Chaseing and Engraveing the Town's Arms, 1 14 4

* £28 4 4

Since then, the river improvements have gone steadily on, not in deepening merely, but in the widening and straightening of the channel as well. Happily for Glasgow, the idea of deepening by locks was abandoned, and the brave conception was ultimately courageously faced and prosecuted to construct a channel unimpeded even by projecting dykes or jetties, as was subsequently thought of, and recommended by able engineers. The trade that developed step by step, as each fresh inch of draught-depth was gained, was a powerful incentive to continuous and enlarged operations; and by-and-by finer sights than the coasting wherry and fishing smack were to be seen at the Broomielaw. It would, perhaps, be idle to dwell upon a history that is no less known from a store of local histories than fondly cherished by every citizen. Our Corporation has certainly proved itself to be "second to none" in the boldness of its utilitarian schemes, but this project to connect the heart of the city with the sea, and to keep pace with the development of shipbuilding and engineering, is the greatest, as it was the earliest, triumph of the Corporation.

* I have taken some "pains and trouble" to trace Mr. James Stirling, mathematician, and the valuable "compliment" which he received from the Corporation, but without success so far. As no fee was paid to Mr. Stirling it is assumed that he acted *pro bono publico* and that his services were considerable.

To give the fullest idea of the operations carried out on the river I present the following table of expenditure by the Clyde Trust deduced from the Trustees' accounts:—

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE SINCE THE BEGINNING.

1. Cost of land purchased,	£1,267,099
2. Harbour and River Works,	1,537,794
3. Dredging,	745,187
4. Docks, Swing Bridges, &c. (exclusive of land), .	1,085,888
5. Machines, Tug-boats, Barges, Punts, Machinery and Repairs,	669,821
6. Steam Ferry Boats,	22,298
7. Harbour Tramways,	30,021
8. Workshops and Workmen's Houses,	44,072
9. Lighthouses and Buoys,	17,388
10. Interest, Feu-duties and Ground Annuals,	3,233,170
11. Sundry Expenditure,	1,641,124
Total Expenditure at 30th June, 1885, .	
	£10,293,862

Our water supply and our City Improvement Schemes both of which also count by millions, have been examples to other cities from the great ameliorative results, that have been seen to flow from them; but, until now, that Manchester has gone in for an entirely artificial ship-outlet to the sea, no provincial City has had the courage or encouragement to follow the example of our own good City in so large an expenditure of money.

The following table gives the quantity of material dredged and removed from the harbour and channel in the last forty years, which I present quinquennially:—

1844-49	1,003,336	cubic yards.
1849-54	1,591,128	"
1854-59	2,508,056	"
1859-64	3,012,352	"
1864-69	3,681,424	"
1869-74	4,537,646	"
1874-79	5,879,836	"
1879-84	6,434,252	"
Total, .	28,648,030	cubic yards.

To the non-professional mind this enormous displacement of solid matter, which includes much submerged and most obdurate rock, can convey no adequate comprehension of bulk and weight, nor of the engineering ingenuity and mechanical forces applied in its removal. It fully accounts, however, for the fact, patent to all, that from being a fordable stream in the memory of living citizens, the Clyde, from the very centre of the City, can now float the greatest ships of the world, as it is indeed the cradle of the largest of them.

It will readily be understood that for the maintenance and safety of the navigation, and for purposes of cross-river traffic, a considerable amount of floating machinery is required. The following table, taken from the Trustees' entory of floating plant, gives an idea of this :—

3	Double Dredging Machines.
3	Single Dredging Machines.
3	Diving Bells.
18	Steam Hopper Barges.
1	Tug Steamer.
227	Punts for transporting dredgings and for sundry purposes.
61	Boats of various descriptions.
20	Ferry Passenger Row Boats.
8	Steam Ferry Boats.
2	Carriage Ferry Boats.
6	Passenger Steamers for up and down harbour passenger traffic.
59	Buoys.

The following table exhibits the progress of the ordinary Revenue of the Clyde Trust during a long series of years :—

THE REVENUE IN	£	S.	D.	THE REVENUE IN	£	S.	D.
1770 amounted to	147	0	10	1873 amounted to	182,906	15	2
1780	1,515	8	4	1874	192,127	16	11
1790	2,239	0	4	1875	196,326	18	10
1800	3,319	16	1	1876	198,526	19	6
1810	6,676	7	6	1877	208,732	1	0
1820	6,328	18	10	1878	217,100	0	3
1830	20,296	18	6	1879	211,501	11	8
1840	46,536	14	0	1880	223,709	0	8
1850	64,243	14	11	1881	248,561	14	0
1860	97,983	18	1	1882	264,549	■	3
1870	164,093	2	10	1883	283,998	8	5
1871	164,188	18	7	1884	291,182	4	11
1872	174,200	12	2				

My duty is to take note of matters accomplished rather than anticipate operations still in contemplation, however close at hand these may be. But the fresh powers asked for in 1883 from Parliament, and readily granted, to construct additional dock accommodation, etc., at a cost of over a million of money, are exceptional, and may very well be referred to, seeing that, when completed, they will for a time supply the pressing demands of the traders for additional harbour accommodation, within a moderate distance of the City's centre. This concentration will also prevent the necessity of removing to a greater distance, shipbuilding yards which are already felt, by shipbuilder and employé alike, to be inconveniently distant from the centre of life and interest.

I therefore trespass upon the space usually given to the statistical records with a brief description of the contemplated works, obtained from a report in the hands of their designer, Mr. Deas. I have taken liberties with the paper in reducing it to the baldest dimensions, knowing that every one specially interested have already before them, or can readily get to know, the entire scope of the improvements.

AUTHORIZED NEW DOCKS AT GOVAN.

These new works are to embrace two very large tidal docks, extending over an area of ground almost rectangular in form, and lying between Whitefield Road on the west and Maclean Street, Plantation, on the east, and between Plantation Quay on the north, and lands of Middleton on the south. The Outer Dock is to be made parallel with Plantation Quay, its length being 1,950 feet, with a width of 250 feet at the west end, and narrowing to 200 feet at its eastern extremity.

The Inner Dock will consist of an outer or north branch, and an inner or south branch, with an intervening or central pier, forming a sort of tongue, somewhat similar to that

which, in the Queen's Dock, has of late formed such an important and useful feature in the harbour accommodation. These outer and inner tidal basins are to be joined at their western terminations by means of a connecting channel, which widens out, and assumes the character of an additional basin. The entrance channel from the river will commence at the extreme west end of Plantation Quay, and will include the site now occupied as the foreign animals landing wharf. Its minimum width will be 200 feet. From the beginning of the entrance channel down to the entrance to Salterscroft Graving Dock No. 2, now in course of construction, there will be laid down a continuous wharf, which will afford accommodation in connection with vessels either entering or clearing out from either system of docks, wet or dry.

Accesses are to be afforded to the new docks in quite a number of directions.

The connecting basin will have a width of 120 feet, and be amply sufficient to accommodate three extremely broad-beamed vessels at once; and its length between the two swing bridges will be not less than 500 feet. In extreme length the south or outer basin of the Inner Dock will measure 920 feet, while its width will be 700 feet. This basin will embrace Cessnock House and grounds, lately one of Mr. Quarrier's "Homes." The north basin of the same dock will be 720 feet long by 280 feet wide. It is at the eastern extremity of this enclosed water space that the two new graving docks are to be constructed. Placed "end on," so far as the north branch of the Inner Dock is concerned, and parallel with each other, these two graving docks will reach eastward to Haughhead Road. They are both designed for a depth of 25 feet on the sill at high-water of spring tides, and in both cases the extreme length will be 600 feet. The total length of the south branch of the Inner Dock is fixed at 1,420 feet.

The water space covered by these docks, and their approaches, and the length of quayage by which they

are to be surrounded, may be put in tabular form thus:—

	Water Area in acres.	Quayage in lin. yds.
Outer Dock (N.),...	... $9\frac{1}{3}$...	1,280
Inner Dock (S.), ...	... $24\frac{2}{3}$...	2,240
Connecting Basin,	... $1\frac{2}{3}$...	266
Entrances, ...	... $2\frac{2}{3}$...	—

38 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres. 3,786 lin. yds.

The corresponding measurements of the Queen's Dock opposite are:—Water area, $33\frac{3}{4}$ acres; length of quayage, 3,334 lineal yards. Then, again, the quay space attached to the New Docks will amount to 40 acres, compared with $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the quays surrounding Queen's Dock. Of the quay space, in the New Docks, it is intended to cover about 11 acres with goods sheds, and, besides the quay space proper, about 8 acres of high-level ground, is designed for standage room for waggons employed in the mineral traffic.

A railway will also connect the Docks with the Glasgow and Paisley Line. The plans also provide for a line of railway or tramway along the south side and east end of the docks, to form a junction with the General Terminus Station, and also for a high-level tramway round the different basins.

Through the foresight of the Trustees, almost all the ground required for these great works, upwards of 100 acres, was early acquired by the Clyde Trust, in anticipation of such an undertaking. The almost insurmountable difficulty, as might appear to the uninitiated, to get this great system of dock accommodation carried out, without materially disturbing the busy highway communication between Glasgow and Govan, has been very ably overcome by Mr. Deas, by means of swing bridges, signalling arrangements, etc.

KELVINHAUGH WHARF.

Some years ago the Clyde Trustees acquired a considerable piece of ground at Kelvinhaugh, near the entrance to the Queen's Dock, at one time chiefly occupied by Aitken & Mansel as a shipbuilding yard, and it is now proposed to

utilize the whole of this ground by another important work. The Pointhouse Road from near the Stobcross branch of the North British Railway is to be diverted, an extension of the Yorkhill Wharf up near to the entrance to the Queen's Dock is to be made, and a deep-water basin is to be constructed on the site of the shipbuilding yard, 320 feet long by 130 feet wide.

But besides the works still in contemplation, a portion of the scheme of 1883 has already been completed—the new Passenger Wharf at Govan, opened in April last, and already found of great benefit to the inhabitants of that district.

When all these works, so necessary to sustain our progressive trade and commerce, are completed, some other native poet of equal brilliancy and less pessimistic than the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," may arise and find in them a theme for praise. Some sixty years ago, when Plantation and Whitefield, Fairfield and Linthouse, Stobcross and Yorkhill were still umbrageous and vocal, Thomas Campbell was honoured by his *alma mater*, and revisited his birthplace, but he found no comfort from a contemplation of the utilitarian changes going on on our river, slight and within narrow compass though they then were. In classic verse he has left behind him his opinion of our river improvements:—

"And call they this Improvement?—to have changed,
My native Clyde, thy once romantic shore,
Where Nature's face is banish'd and estranged,
And Heaven reflected in thy wave no more;
Whose banks, that sweeten'd May-day's breath before,
Lie sere and leafless now in Summer's beam,
With sooty exhalations cover'd o'er;
And for the daisied green sward, down thy stream
Unightly brick lanes smoke, and clanking engines gleam."

From the verses that follow, the Poet Rector had clearly forgotten that his College was *alma mater* of the clanking engine too, and, through it, has the proud distinction of helping in no small measure to make the whole world

kin. The University had not, however, in Campbell's day, been enriched, as it feels itself to be, by chairs for the higher teaching of engineering, mechanics, and naval architecture. But rising to the force of circumstances, it feels the stronger, and its mission all the more secure and no less noble, that it receives the educated mechanic and engineer within the range of the "humanities." Might it be suggested to the Senatus to take their famous Lord Rector's "testimony" to heart, for there is a practical truth in it which, in duty to James Watt, they should investigate. Thanks to Macquorn Rankine, Charles Randolph, and other university teachers and patrons, the steam engine now clanks little louder than the poet's watch did in 1826. But the smoke and exhalations continue in the air, and diverse impurities enter and pollute the river, which, but for the steam engine, might have continued in virgin purity. No one, I fancy, harbours a wish that James Watt and his grand discovery and invention had never seen the light—we are all too proud of both to do that—but there are tens of thousands who believe that there is no necessary or indissoluble bond between the steam engine and the dirt and smoke that, in their present ill-regulated condition, the steam engine and its varied industrial offspring openly discharge. Many minds are probably at work to minimise this blot on an otherwise immaculate child, or rather giant of genius. The poet's dirge was penned in sorrow for his native city, and both poet and steam engine belong to the University. Let the Senatus, then, take a share in the work of removing the poet's reproach. They have great store of thoughtful aspirants, and of scientific and mechanical resources under their guidance. May it please them to direct and stimulate some portion of these to a consideration of the problems, still only partially solved, of how best to remove or render innocuous the various impurities that enter our river, and hang as a pall over our otherwise beautiful city, offending sense and sight, and making life a less valuable possession to three-quarters of a million of industrious citizens than need be.

HARBOUR PASSENGER STEAMERS.

A new and enlivening feature in the Harbour is the plying of the little passenger steamers from Victoria Bridge to Govan, Whiteinch, and Linthouse. Although the Clyde Trustees took powers, in their Act of 1878, to run steamers up and down the Harbour, it was only in 1883, on the motion of Mr. J. L. Mitchell, that the undertaking was seriously discussed, and towards the end of that year that it was resolved on. The service commenced on 12th April, 1884, and six boats have been provided for it. Four of these are licensed for 250 passengers each, and the other two for 325 passengers each—their speed being about ten miles an hour.

As considerable doubt was entertained whether a public want existed that Harbour steamers could supply, I have asked Mr. Aitken to furnish me with the traffic figures to date, and I submit them in the following table:—

MONTHLY TRAFFIC SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT
ON 12TH APRIL, 1884.

MONTHS.	Monthly Number of Passengers Carried.	Daily Average Number.	Receipts.
1884, April, - -	66,461	4,153	£276 18 5
May, - -	101,920	3,774	424 13 4
June, - -	99,300	3,972	413 15 0
July, - -	121,069	4,484	504 9 1
August, - -	106,825	4,108	445 7 1
September, - -	102,687	3,949	427 17 3
October, - -	88,150	3,264	367 5 10
November, - -	49,232	1,969	205 2 8
December, - -	36,999	1,370	154 3 3
1885, January, - -	52,477	1,943	218 13 1
February, - -	52,647	2,193	219 7 3
March, - -	85,825	3,300	357 12 1
April, - -	123,963	4,767	516 10 3
May, - -	133,468	5,133	556 11 4
June, - -	159,986	6,153	566 12 2
July, - -	193,645	7,172	806 17 1

It will be seen that the patronage of the steamers is highly encouraging, and proceeds in a ratio rapidly progressive. A new link of communication would appear to be established between the centre of the city and its suburban extremities.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

1881—1884.

The history of the Shipbuilding trade of the Clyde is practically coeval with the development of the river as a great navigable water-way to the sea, and both enterprises are the twin offspring of a city to whose growth and development they have most worthily and beneficially contributed. As early as the seventeenth century the business energy and commercial relations of the city had become so extended as to suggest the idea of deepening the river and building ships to admit of direct intercourse with other countries, but not till 1750 did the idea take practical shape. Since then under the fostering care of the Corporation, whose Scheme it was (until a little over half a century ago when it had become vigorous enough to claim a separate constitution) the river navigation, with the kindred enterprise of shipbuilding, have developed in a degree no less remarkable than has the parent city.

While the wooden walls of England were still our country's pride and trusted in for defence, the shipbuilding of the kingdom had one of its homes on the Clyde. According to a quaint old English ballad—

“From the Tyne and the Wear and the Clyde
Do Old England's good ships glide.”

As the introduction of iron gradually superseded the “ribs of oak,” the Clyde not only held its own, but shot steadily ahead of rival competitors, till in 1883 the tonnage launched from its yards equalled that of the Tyne and the Wear combined. And now that the age of iron is in turn giving place to the more perfect age of steel, it may not be presumptuous to assume that the persistency and scientific skill which have placed the Clyde shipbuilders in the front rank in the past are destined to achieve still better results in the future as opportunity offers.

A glance at the tabulated production, which will be found on pp. 84-88, will show that in the year 1881 the depression which had affected shipbuilding on the Clyde for several years following the good year 1874 had disappeared. The tonnage put into the river in 1881 was no less than 327,013 tons, or more than double that of 1879. In 1882 the tonnage launched had increased to 382,681, and in 1883 the enormous total of 404,383 tons was reached, being the maximum output on record. Of this extraordinary production 85 per cent. of the whole consisted of steam vessels, for which engines and other mechanism of the most approved and costly types had also to be constructed.

The vast outlay of capital necessary to overtake this enormous production may better be left to be imagined than statistically formulated, were this even possible. It may safely be taken that the latest improvements in constructive plant had to be provided, that yards and workshops had to be extended, whilst the recent rapid increase in the demand for steel vessels over iron has necessitated extensive and costly changes to adapt yards and workshops alike to the new order of things. Only by so doing can the Clyde shipbuilder hope to maintain his world-wide pre-eminence, and this he very well knows.

Unhappily for him, and for all dependent on his capital and enterprise, a dark cloud suddenly overshadowed our great shipbuilding industry when little expected by those engaged in it. In the latter half of 1883 activity in every yard was at its height, and masters and men were perhaps too busy—it may be too sanguine—to take sufficient note of the fact, patent to others, that the demands of a depressed commerce then and within a measurable prospective distance did not seem to justify so extraordinary an output. This was not the fault of the shipbuilder, who produced to the order of the shipowner. But be that as it may, the shipowning concerns, great and small, seemed suddenly to pause and take a survey of the times, to find that the carrying capacity and speed-power of the shipping afloat were greatly in excess

of immediate requirements. Thereupon fresh orders to the shipbuilder ceased with never-to-be-forgotten suddenness, and speedily it became apparent that bad times were in store for the trade—for master and workman alike.

From the middle of 1883 the contracts on hand were numerous enough to contribute a fair amount of labour during some months thereafter, but as one vessel after another was put into the river its place in the yard remained vacant, and those employed on it were discharged. When 1884 had run half its course the clangour along our river-side had become ominously faint, and in many yards it had altogether ceased, soon to be followed by the cry for bread from those whose bread-winners had been too thoughtless in the times of plenty to forecast and provide for a possible time of famine.

The tonnage put into the river in 1883 was, as already stated, no less than 404,000, and in 1884 it fell to 262,000 tons or the precise output of 1874—ten years before. And even this terribly diminished quantity represents for the most part vessels under contract or in course of construction when the stoppage of orders occurred, and, as stated, they were in great measure completed and launched in the early months of 1884.

The year 1884 will indeed be memorable in the annals of the trade for an almost entire absence of fresh contracts.

The marked progressive tendency to substitute steel for iron in the construction of our great ocean-going steamers, which commenced in 1878 with 1,842 tons, will be found illustrated on reference to the following tables of production for the past three years. Thus—

In the year 1882 there were launched

166 iron steamers—tonnage, 245,988

43 steel steamers— „ 68,749

the tonnage of steel vessels being 22 per cent. of the whole.

In the year 1883 there were launched

178 iron steamers—tonnage, 236,915

69 steel steamers— „ 110,519

the tonnage of steel vessels having risen to 32 per cent. of the whole.

In the year 1884 there were launched

127 iron steamers—tonnage, 137,463

77 steel steamers— „ 91,443

the proportion of steel vessels to the whole being 40 per cent.

The good old saying, no less encouraging than true, that “there is a silver lining to every cloud,” may be reasonably applied to our shipbuilding industry at the present time. It may fairly be augured that the fast-growing tendency to supplant iron with steel in the construction of our mercantile navy must continue and extend, and that with a revival in the general trade and commerce of this and other countries a new era of prosperity is assured to our shipbuilding yards. The reputation of the Clyde in the production of high-class ships, illustrating the most modern ideas of construction and internal arrangement, never stood higher than now. Bad though 1884 undoubtedly was, it saw the launch of the “Umbria” and “Etruria,” two of the largest, most powerful, and swiftest transatlantic ships yet constructed—the “Oregon” and “America,” of no less colossal proportions and reputé, being completed in the year before, all four winning their spurs in the race for supremacy on the ocean against their elder sister ships, the “Alaska,” the “Servia,” etc., and additional credit for the Clyde. Every trade has its variations, its hey-days and its dark days, and never are the reverses felt so keenly, or do they throw so heavy a cloud of despondency over those connected with them, as when they immediately follow periods of unusual vigour.

Besides the impetus likely to accrue in the transition from iron to steel, ships must be built to replace losses and to maintain the liberal margin necessary to meet contingencies. The plant and machinery are in the yards ready to execute orders, and our shipbuilding capitalists are on the watch-towers. The shipbuilding industry has not died out through becoming old-fashioned or by being supplanted by younger and more

vigorous competitors. The trade must return sooner or later; but it is a somewhat sad reflection that its steady continuance, when it does come, may have to depend largely on internal or local influences—upon those who are most dependent upon steady employment. It is no secret that the riveters in particular, in demanding unworkable terms and conditions, have clogged the trade of shipbuilding and made it more precarious than it need be. They certainly in the past winter stopped anything like speculative building when proposed to them. Speculative building is no doubt undesirable when trade is brisk; but the most severe political economist would hardly blame the master, with plant in idleness and workmen and their little ones clamouring for bread, were he to find employment for his men in this way. But the riveters, secure apparently in the knowledge that their services are indispensable in an increasing ratio as steel and iron are more largely used, refused to bind themselves to terms which would have ensured to them and workers in other branches earnings beyond many a clerk or shopkeeper. It is to be hoped the day may come when the British workman will realize that, as a rule, he has no better friend than the master, whose capital, skill, and influence provide the scope for his labour. How desirable is it that the lessons of the past should be carefully studied by the workmen, and the short-sighted policy of the “striker” be laid aside. Should so highly desirable an epoch come round, then may we expect to hear with fewer interruptions the multitudinous stroke of the riveter coming from yards which thoughtlessness, to use no stronger word, has too frequently silenced in years past—when a reciprocal give-and-take system may be trusted to between employer and employee—good wages received without threatenings when trade is brisk, reduced wages accepted, and it may be short hours, when business is dull; but, with a thoroughly good understanding between master and men, the shipbuilding industry of the Clyde need not be so uncertain and precarious an one for both employer and employed as it has too frequently proved to be in years past.

NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED UPON THE RIVER CLYDE
DURING THE YEAR

1881.

	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Iron Steamers under 100 tons each,	20	825		
from 100 to 500 „	40	10,918		
500 „ 1000 „	36	27,126		
1000 „ 2000 „	27	41,171		
2000 „ 3000 „	24	59,289		
3000 tons and upwards,	21	86,736		
	—	—	168	226,065
Steel Steamers under 100 tons each,	9	203		
from 100 to 500 „	13	3,762		
500 „ 1000 „	2	1,949		
1000 „ 2000 „	4	5,448		
2000 „ 3000 „	2	4,800		
3000 tons and upwards,	11	49,939		
	—	—	41	66,100
Iron Sailing Ships under 500 tons each,	44*	3,835		
from 500 to 1000 „	3	2,850		
1000 „ 2000 „	14	21,823		
2000 tons and upwards,	3	6,262		
	—	—	64	34,770
			273	326,535
Composite Sailing Vessels and Launch,	-	-	3	64
Wooden Steam Yachts, †	-	-	-	14
Total,	-	-	278	327,013

* Of these, 20 were vessels of 120 tons each, shipped in pieces; and 20 were barges of 34 tons each.

† These returns do not apply to shipbuilding below Greenock.

NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED UPON THE RIVER CLYDE
DURING THE YEAR

1882.

	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Iron Steamers under 100 tons,	12	488		
from 100 to 500 „	36	9,792		
500 „ 1000 „	33	23,257		
1000 „ 2000 „	39	58,984		
2000 „ 3000 „	25	63,349		
3000 tons and upwards,	21	90,118		
	—	—	166	245,988
Iron Sailing Ships under 500 tons,	21	2,767		
from 500 to 1000 „	8	5,894		
1000 „ 2000 „	30	48,117		
2000 tons and upwards,	5	10,725		
	—	—	64	67,503
Steel Steamers under 100 tons,	4	176		
from 100 to 500 „	6	1,815		
500 „ 1000 „	6	3,816		
1000 „ 2000 „	11	16,442		
2000 „ 3000 „	9	20,533		
3000 tons and upwards,	7	25,967		
	—	—	43	68,749
Steel Sailing Ships (Nil).				
Miscellaneous,	-	-	10	431
Total,	-	-	283	382,671

NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED UPON THE RIVER CLYDE
DURING THE YEAR

1883.

	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Iron Steamers under 100 tons,	11	485		
from 100 to 500 „	57	16,779		
500 „ 1000 „	25	16,718		
1000 „ 2000 „	40	57,655		
2000 „ 3000 „	25	62,871		
3000 tons and upwards,	20	82,407		
	—	—	178	236,915
Iron Sailing Ships under 500 tons,	88	5,757		
from 500 to 1000 „	1	827		
1000 „ 2000 „	25	38,195		
2000 tons and upwards,	4	8,212		
	—	—	118	52,991
Steel Steamers under 100 tons,	12	614		
from 100 to 500 „	8	2,019		
500 „ 1000 „	10	7,230		
1000 „ 2000 „	17	23,951		
2000 „ 3000 „	10	25,160		
3000 tons and upwards,	12	51,545		
	—	—	69	110,519
Steel Sailing Ships under 1000 tons,	2	1,036		
2000 tons and upwards,	1	2,278		
	—	—	3	3,314
Miscellaneous,	-	-	1	644
			—	—
Total,	-	-	379	444,383

NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED UPON THE RIVER CLYDE
DURING THE YEAR

1884.

	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
• Iron Steamers under 100 tons,	15	943		
from 100 to 500 „	52	16,312		
500 „ 1000 „	24	16,678		
1000 „ 2000 „	15	23,434		
2000 „ 3000 „	8	19,587		
3000 tons and upwards,	13	60,509		
	—	—	127	137,463
Iron Sailing Ships under 500 tons,	9	1,743		
from 500 to 1000 „	1	900		
1000 „ 2000 „	11	16,359		
2000 tons and upwards,	4	8,873		
	—	—	25	27,875
Steel Steamers under 100 tons,	12	265		
from 100 to 500 „	20	5,449		
500 „ 1000 „	16	10,933		
1000 „ 2000 „	13	18,730		
2000 „ 3000 „	7	16,482		
3000 tons and upwards,	9	39,584		
	—	—	77	91,443
3 Steel Sailing Ships,	-	-	3	5,241
Total,	-	-	232	262,022

NEW SHIPS LAUNCHED UPON THE RIVER CLYDE, 1864 TO 1884.

Year.	New Tonnage Launched.	Year.	New Tonnage Launched.	Year.	New Tonnage Launched.
1864	- 178,505	1871	- 196,229	1878	- 211,989
1865	- 153,932	1872	- 230,347	1879	- 157,605
1866	- 124,513	1873	- 232,926	1880	- 248,656
1867	- 108,024	1874	- 262,430	1881	- 327,013
1868	- 169,571	1875	- 211,482	1882	- 382,671
1869	- 192,310	1876	- 164,824	1883	- 404,383
1870	- 180,401	1877	- 169,383	1884	- 262,022

H.M.S. "SCOUT."

The most remarkable type of vessel recently produced on the Clyde is H.M.S. "Scout," built as a fast torpedo cruiser.* Being the first of this new type, I have been obligingly furnished by her builders, Messrs. Jas. & Geo. Thomson, with a short description of the vessel. This will be the more interesting that an order is being executed at Clydebank for other six vessels similar in build, but more powerful, to be known as the "Archer" class, after the first of the six.

The "Scout" is the first of a new type of vessels which have been designed to attain a high speed on very limited dimensions. Naval officers have for many years pressed upon the Admiralty the desirability of building small vessels of high speed, which could keep the seas for a considerable time, but it has not been possible to meet their wishes until within the last two years. The improved form of ship, and the adoption of forced draught, have made it possible to produce a vessel 220 feet long and 1,430 tons displacement, which will travel at $16\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour, and carry coals for seven days' full-speed steaming. The "Scout" is 34 feet beam and 19 feet depth, and is built of steel throughout. She has a protective deck of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch steel over her boilers and machinery, which extends for a length of over 100 feet. She is very minutely subdivided in the ends of the ship, where there is no protective deck, so that the chance of disablement by flooding is not so great in those parts. The "Scout" has twin-screw engines, the boilers and machinery are protected by blocks of coal from five to seven feet thick

* The "Scout" is not included in the Tables, but belongs to the year 1885.

on each side of the vessel, and they are placed well below the water-line. The armament consists of two torpedo tubes in the bow and one in the stern, also four on each side of the ship on the upper deck—making eleven tubes in all. She has also four 5-inch guns and eight machine guns.

The following are results of trial trip of "Scout":—
Displacement, 1,311 tons; revolutions of engines, 154; indicated horse-power, 3,400; speed, 17.25 knots. The speed corresponding to maximum power was not taken.

THE SHIPPING ON THE CLYDE.

The following tables present in various aspects the Shipping on the Clyde for a number of years past. There are given—

1. An abstract of the shipping registered in the Port of Glasgow, as at 31st December, 1884.

2. The number and tonnage of the vessels on the Register in each year from 1810 to 1884.

3. The draught of water of the vessels which sailed from Glasgow in each of the past five years.

4. The number and tonnage of the sailing and steam vessels for the past five years, arranged in groups according to tonnage.

5. The number and tonnage of arrivals from 1864 to 1884, distinguishing sailing from steam vessels; and

6. The number and tonnage of arrivals, detailed in groups as to tonnage, from 1864 to 1884: Steam and sailing vessels combined.

The first of these Tables exhibits the changes on the Register of ships belonging to the Port of Glasgow within the past four years, arising on the one hand from the addition of 573 vessels built, purchased, and transferred from other ports; and on the other hand, sad to relate, there have been struck off, from being wrecked, abandoned, burned, and amissing, no fewer than 161 vessels; and from being sold, transferred, and registered anew, 191 vessels have been removed. The nett result of the last four years' new entries and cancelments is an increase of 221 vessels, and of 241,696 of tonnage.

RECORD OF THE SHIPPING REGISTERED AT THE PORT OF
GLASGOW, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1884

			No.	Tons.
Total Amount, as at 31st December, 1880, - -			1,207	776,780
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.		
Added in the four years to date :—				
New Vessels, - - - -	470	377,186		
Vessels registered anew, - -	30	19,827		
„ transferred from other ports, -	65	44,690		
„ purchased from foreigners, -	4	751		
Other Vessels, - - - -	4	703		
Tonnage added by re-measurement, -		1,128		
			573	444,285
Struck off in the four years ending 31st December, 1884 :—			1,780	1,221,065
Wrecked, abandoned, burned, missing, etc., - - - -	161	101,709		
Sold to foreigners, - - - -	67	40,669		
Registered anew, - - - -	30	19,735		
Transferred to other ports, - -	82	28,765		
Tonnage lost by re-measurement, -		5,035		
Other Vessels, - - - -	12	6,676		
			352	202,589
Total remaining on Register, 31st December, 1884, - - - -			1,428	1,018,476
Composed of Sailing Ships, - -	604	424,114		
„ Steam „ - - - -	824	594,362	1,428	1,018,476

SHIPS ON REGISTER.

It will be seen how progressive has been the average tonnage of vessels on the Register, and it is again noteworthy that, step by step, the Clyde Trustees have kept pace in their operations with the advances in size and draught of the shipping on the Register and frequenting the Port, until vessels of several thousand tons burden reach the harbour and discharge their cargoes at our wharfs with greater ease and celerity than did vessels of 150 tons sixty-five years ago.

Amongst the transatlantic ships belonging to, and regularly trading to and from, our harbour are the "Furnessia," of 5,500 tons; the "Belgravia," of 4,977 tons; the "Sardinian," the "Carthaginian," the "Buenos Ayrcan," the "State of Nebraska," etc., etc., of 4,000 tons and upwards: and of those trading with India and the East, by way of the Suez Canal, are ships of the Clan Line of 4,000 tons, of the City Line of 3,000 tons and upwards, etc., etc.

The growth of the total tonnage on the Register is also very marked,—for example, in 1874 it stood at 511,414 tons, and in 1884 it was 1,018,476. As nearly as may be, it has doubled itself in ten years.

SHIPS ON THE REGISTER AT GLASGOW ON 31ST DECEMBER,
OF THE YEARS 1810 TO 1884.

Year.	No.	Total Tonnage.	Average Tonnage per Ship.
1810	24	1,956	82
1820	77	6,131	80
1830	217	39,432	172
1841	431	95,062	220
1851	508	145,684	287
1861	679	218,684	322
1871	895	433,016	484
1874	926	511,414	512
1875	998	582,191	584
1876	1,037	618,011	597
1877	1,088	652,154	647
1878	1,130	700,077	619
1879	1,183	760,913	643
1880	1,207	776,780	644
1881	1,258	827,435	658
1882	1,321	920,726	697
1883	1,378	979,538	711
1884	1,428	1,018,476	714

THE DRAUGHT OF WATER OF THE VESSELS WHICH SAILED
FROM GLASGOW DURING 1880-1884.

DRAUGHT OF WATER.				1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
10 feet, and not under 6 feet, }				1214	1180	1184	1134	956
11	"	-	-	161	169	176	161	139
12	"	-	-	121	157	122	123	139
13	"	-	-	74	130	102	96	97
14	"	-	-	40	54	38	35	39
15	"	-	-	40	41	20	17	14
16	"	-	-	37	35	31	35	41
17	"	-	-	33	46	36	46	28
18	"	-	-	46	50	32	50	45
19	"	-	-	30	38	28	31	20
20	"	-	-	30	38	28	28	33
21	"	-	-	17	21	16	22	14
22	"	-	-	5	8	8	14	10
23	"	-	-	...	1	...	...	3

THE ARRIVALS OF STEAM AND SAILING SHIPS DURING 1880-1884.
ARRANGED IN GROUPS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR TONNAGE.

TONNAGE.	SAILING VESSELS.					STEAM VESSELS.				
	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.	Year 1883.	Year 1884.	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.	Year 1883.	Year 1884.
Under 40 tons	466	502	456	442	401	4,533	4,703	5,418	5,974	6,543
40 to 60	497	486	495	440	360	2,898	2,900	2,967	2,674	2,479
60 to 80	169	182	189	190	156	2,050	2,166	845	744	938
80 to 100	224	170	197	217	185	944	1,005	674	666	659
100 to 150	103	118	121	126	120	687	808	1,003	992	983
150 to 200	66	70	81	65	70	364	580	1,051	936	893
200 to 250	23	46	27	19	14	556	581	343	332	296
250 to 300	35	30	23	29	18	462	389	492	590	546
300 to 350	32	40	16	24	31	244	332	576	669	620
350 to 400	30	26	24	19	19	587	634	262	229	253
400 to 450	14	20	21	16	25	402	430	599	676	723
450 to 500	21	27	17	25	17	467	405	253	235	198
500 to 600	25	48	30	31	31	257	280	244	264	289
600 to 700	16	30	15	13	17	71	71	91	81	72
700 to 1000	71	76	46	51	34	119	146	200	267	264
1000 & up.	70	77	67	87	78	307	385	450	528	542
	1,862	1,948	1,825	1,794	1,576	14,948	15,815	15,468	15,857	16,298

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AT GLASGOW FROM 1864 TO 1884
(DISTINGUISHING STEAM VESSELS FROM SAILING VESSELS).

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1864	4,569	483,305	9,962	1,044,934	14,531	1,528,239
1865	4,499	457,774	11,856	1,261,284	16,355	1,719,058
1866	4,113	463,736	12,612	1,400,464	16,725	1,864,200
1867	3,732	448,419	11,433	1,334,453	15,165	1,782,872
1868	3,711	482,168	11,710	1,366,970	15,421	1,849,138
1869	3,452	475,653	12,255	1,440,854	15,707	1,916,507
1870	3,372	502,517	12,721	1,489,593	16,084	1,992,110
1871	3,087	461,009	12,713	1,588,699	15,800	2,049,708
1872	3,337	462,972	12,125	1,665,407	15,462	2,128,379
1873	3,116	395,800	11,517	1,800,401	14,633	2,196,201
1874	2,870	369,267	11,176	1,832,154	14,046	2,201,421
1875	2,768	423,553	11,213	1,826,304	13,981	2,249,857
1876	2,816	431,522	11,770	1,866,554	14,586	2,298,076
1877	2,866	471,873	11,997	1,956,743	14,863	2,428,616
1878	2,727	457,290	13,210	2,154,733	15,937	2,612,023
1879	2,213	393,681	14,052	2,286,876	16,268	2,680,857
1880	1,862	321,721	14,948	2,350,478	16,810	2,672,199
1881	1,948	369,583	15,815	2,687,970	17,763	3,057,533
1882	1,825	286,119	15,468	2,760,378	17,293	3,046,497
1883	1,794	327,686	15,857	2,972,014	17,651	3,299,700
1884	1,576	292,825	16,298	3,068,362	17,872	3,361,187

DETAILED NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ARRIVALS
(STEAM AND SAILING COMBINED), 1864-1884.

Year.	Under 40 Tons.	40 to 60.	60 to 80.	80 to 100.	100 to 150.	150 to 200.	200 to 250.	250 to 300.	300 to 350.	350 to 400.	400 to 450.	450 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 1000.	1000 and up.
1864	4,547	2,592	2,781	1,252	645	590	363	432	393	101	355	202	85	37	86	70
1865	4,962	2,388	3,804	1,640	767	534	339	427	371	244	313	244	127	45	62	88
1866	4,949	2,610	3,446	1,454	1,149	641	390	439	321	247	272	420	175	36	75	101
1867	4,332	2,796	2,568	1,349	963	565	432	405	470	193	638	128	107	35	88	96
1868	4,575	2,702	2,499	1,643	893	363	484	390	516	184	654	87	156	50	121	114
1869	4,274	2,845	2,922	1,800	807	286	421	422	537	133	601	176	170	50	131	132
1870	4,599	3,165	2,855	1,543	717	313	462	359	495	130	660	269	128	79	146	164
1871	4,339	2,923	2,899	1,552	770	325	424	398	543	137	651	259	146	70	173	191
1872	4,209	2,521	2,822	1,477	901	339	424	419	613	420	408	261	170	100	176	202
1873	3,776	2,572	2,570	1,190	992	384	498	286	371	439	556	274	160	117	186	262
1874	3,728	2,515	2,213	1,079	1,035	351	498	293	389	478	375	348	226	70	138	310
1875	3,405	2,728	2,206	1,017	935	394	485	435	424	441	398	409	173	78	156	297
1876	3,579	2,822	2,110	1,436	852	392	515	402	430	491	428	416	239	67	140	267
1877	3,698	2,828	1,890	1,545	931	444	437	469	454	529	401	439	249	82	167	300
1878	3,969	3,237	1,972	1,626	1,027	453	524	426	491	386	453	470	281	89	184	349
1879	4,461	3,096	2,203	1,383	885	389	737	474	335	501	448	423	290	84	158	398
1880	4,999	3,395	2,219	1,168	790	430	579	497	276	617	416	488	282	87	190	377
1881	5,205	3,386	2,348	1,175	926	650	627	419	372	660	450	432	328	101	222	462
1882	5,874	3,462	1,034	871	1,124	1,132	370	515	592	286	620	270	274	106	246	517
1883	6,416	3,114	934	883	1,118	1,001	351	619	693	248	692	260	295	94	318	615
1884	6,944	2,839	1,094	844	1,103	963	310	564	651	272	748	215	320	89	298	620

With some little fitfulness, it becomes apparent that the sailing vessel is losing ground every year. Whether this is as it should be, or can go on for ever, is a question the

answer to which will depend apparently upon the discovery of other motors or energies than coal. At any rate the *savans* make out, and probably rightly, that on present consumpt scale the third generation from the present—no very distant future—will see the exhaustion of the coal measures of Scotland and England.

The number of vessels arriving in the Port of Glasgow, trusting to the winds for propulsion, was

In 1864—4,569.	Tonnage, 483,305.
„ 1874—2,870.	„ 369,267.
„ 1884—1,576.	„ 292,825.

while in an ascending ratio has steam propulsion found favour. Thus, there were of steam vessels—

In 1864— 9,962.	Tonnage, 1,044,934.
„ 1874—11,176.	„ 1,832,154.
„ 1884—16,298.	„ 3,068,362.

But to get at a proper estimate of delivery power as between the two descriptions of vessel the steam tonnage may, I suppose, be reckoned at twice its nominal value.

A striking feature of the preceding figures is the sustained similarity in the average tonnage of sailing and steam vessels. For example—

In 1864 the sailing vessels averaged 106 tons each	
and the steam vessels 105	„
and in 1884 the sailing vessels averaged 186	„
and the steam vessels 188	„

But still more marked than the change from wind to steam is the favour now bestowed on the screw over paddles. I wonder if the Clyde Trustees and Mr. Reith could compute, on the basis of present number and size of the vessels traversing our water way and using our Port, what might be the difference in River and Harbour economics as between side-paddles and stern screw. It becomes difficult to conceive of such great ships as now daily pass up and down the River being driven by paddles. Their berthage would, I imagine, be a serious affair as compared with that of the

symmetrical screw-propelled steamer, and in the matter of graving dock accommodation, still more serious. And yet not so many years ago the battle of screw *versus* paddles was a doubtful one. Indeed, down till about 1860 the screw as an ocean propeller was but lightly esteemed in most of our pushing mercantile marine circles. Now that its superiority in every way is recognized, its adoption may well be looked upon with complacency by every interest. To the shipbuilder it means the utmost scope for graceful design; to the shipowner speed and economy of engine space combined; working as it does in comparatively solid water, it means to the Trustees a lessened river-bank friction and economy of harbour room; and to the spectator the screw-propelled ship is a thing of natural beauty in comparison with the paddle boat. Being natural, and attached, as is natural, to the backbone of the ship, I take it that the screw propeller will last as long as the fish tail—a double screw of the first order—or as long at least as actuating energy is obtainable for the prime mover.

S.S. "UMBRIA" AND "ETRURIA"—THEIR COAL CONSUMPT.

These splendid Clyde-built sister ships of the Cunard Company are of 7,718 gross and 3,250 nett tonnage; their engines develop 14,800 indicated horse power; the mean speed attained is $18\frac{1}{2}$ knots; the average passage from Queenstown to New York occupies $6\frac{1}{2}$ days, and from Liverpool, 7 days; and the consumpt of coal is 275 tons per day during about 15 days in all—equal to 4,125 tons on each double passage across the Atlantic. An idea of this consumpt of fuel may be given in this way: A train of 30 six-ton waggons carries 180 tons, and 23 such trains 4,125 tons. As each train, including engine, tender, and van, measures 166 lineal yards, 23 trains put together stretch to 3,818 yards. It thus appears that to bring from the pits to the ship's side a supply of fuel for either of these favourite vessels, for a single trip to New York and back, requires a train length measuring 2 miles, 1 furlong, 78 yards!

SHIPPING (CLASSED AT LLOYDS) OWNED, OR WHOLLY OR
CHIEFLY MANAGED IN GLASGOW IN 1884.

	Number of Vessels.	Nett or Regis- tered Tonnage.
Steamers, - - -	667	610,531
Sailing vessels, - -	387	381,694
Total, - - -	1,054	992,225

• In comparison with these figures, I am enabled, by the kindness of Captain Hozier, Secretary at Lloyds, to present the total tonnage of the United Kingdom as classed for 1884:—

Steamers, - - -	3,941,056 Tons.
Sailing Vessels, - - -	3,422,651 „
Total, - - -	<u>7,363,707 „</u>

Glasgow has thus 13½ per cent. of the classed shipping of the United Kingdom.

The uninitiated must understand that registered tonnage of steam vessels means the passenger and freight carrying capacity only. The gross tonnage is doubtless *one third* greater, overhead, than the registered measurement. They will also understand that besides classed shipping a large number of unclassed vessels are owned in Glasgow.

TIDAL VELOCITIES BETWEEN GLASGOW AND GREENOCK.

In connection with the important question of River Purification, the Clyde Trustees, at the instance of Lord Provost Ure, carried out some interesting experiments in 1881 *after the Weir had been removed*, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate and variations of the current in the River. These were conducted and tabulated by their able Engineer, Mr. Deas, from whose tables of observations I extract the following summary. Two observations in 1858 and in 1879, *before the removal of the Weir*, are also given.

**SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN GLASGOW BRIDGE AND GREENOCK, ETC., IN 1858 AND 1879,
BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE WEIR, AND IN 1881, AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE WEIR.**

98

Year and No. of Trial.	Time and Date when Floats started from Glasgow Bridge	Time, Date, and Place arrived at when Observations Ended.	Total Distance Advanced Seaward from Glasgow Bridge. Stat. Miles.	Total Time occupied.		Total Number of Tides Occupied.	Average Distance Advanced per Tide. Stat. Miles.		Average Time, per Mile Advanced.		FLOATS USED.
				Hours.	Minutes.				Hours.	Minutes.	
1858 Trial No. 1.	7.30 a.m. L. W. 24th June, 1858.	5.30 p.m. H. W. 17th July, 1858. Inch Green, Port-Glasgow.	19'4	537	0	43½	44		27	40	Oranges, Bottles, and Wooden Floats.
1879 Trial No. 1.	8.0 a.m. L. W. 19th June, 1879.	8.40 a.m. L. W. 24th June, 1879. Gourock Bay, opposite Tollhouse	24'2	120	40	10	2'42		4	59	Oranges and Wooden Floats.
1881 Trial No. 1.	11.16 a.m. H. W. 11th May, 1881.	8.0 a.m. L. W. 18th May, 1881. Between Princes Pier and Fort Matilda.	22'7	164	44	13½	1'68		7	15	Do. Do.
Trial No. 2.	5.10 a.m. H. W. 19th May, 1881.	7.40 a.m. H. W. 23rd May, 1881. One Mile below Gourock Pier.	25'3	98	30	8	3'16		3	53	Do. Do.

TIDAL VELOCITIES.

1881 Trial No. 3.	10.20 a.m. H.W. 24th May, 1881.	12.40 a.m. H.W. 28th May, 1881. Fort Matilda.	23.5	86 - 20	7	3.36	3 - 40	Oranges and Wooden Floats.
Trial No. 4.	1.15 p.m. H.W. 12th June, 1881.	3.48 a.m. H.W. 17th June, 1881. Half-a-mile above Fort Matilda.	23.0	110 - 33	9	2.55	4 - 48	Do. Including a Wooden Float 11 feet by 4 inches.
Trial No. 5.	6.44 a.m. H.W. 19th June, 1881.	10.40 a.m. H.W. 24th June, 1881. Fort Matilda.	23.5	123 - 56	10	2.35	5 - 16	Do. Do.
Trial No. 6.	12.50 p.m. H.W. 25th June, 1881.	3.25 a.m. H.W. 2nd July, 1881. West-end of Esplanade, Greenock.	23.2	158 - 35	13	1.78	6 - 50	Do. Do.
RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS—								
Before Removal of Weir—in 1858, - -			19.4	537 - 0	43½	.44	27 - 40	
Do. in 1879, - -			24.2	120 - 40	10	2.42	4 - 59	
After Removal of Weir—Slowest in 1881,			22.7	164 - 44	13½	1.68	7 - 15	
Do. Quickest in 1881,			23.5	86 - 20	7	3.36	3 - 40	
Do. Average in 1881,			23.5	123 - 46	10	2.35	5 - 16	

NOTE.—From a Special Trial made on 16th September, 1881, from Renfrew downward—weather fine, calm, and with no fresh in the river—it was found that there was no appreciable difference of progress between the several Floats during ebb or flood.

GROWTH OF THE CORPORATION REVENUES.

The next table will be found interesting as exhibiting more cogently than any other historical record could the growth of municipal affairs. It starts in 1844, being the last year that the Town Council had only its Common Good to administer.

Prior to that time the affairs of the Clyde Navigation and the Clyde Lighthouses were managed by the Town Council, but by various statutes new constitutions were granted to these departments, under which the shipowning and mercantile interests had representations given them.

Down to 1844 POLICE AND STATUTE LABOUR affairs were managed by a Board of Commissioners created first of all in 1800, and elected quite distinctly from the Town Council; but by virtue of the Police Act of 1843 the functions of these Commissioners were transferred to the Town Council, who were designated in this connection "The Board of Police." At that time the burghs of Calton, Anderston, and Gorbals were separate jurisdictions, but the city in gradually spreading itself out in every direction began to overlap those communities, and the boundaries became undistinguishable. A friendly proposal was adopted, and the Municipal act of 1846 was obtained for their incorporation with the city.

In 1856 the WATER SUPPLY was transferred to the Corporation by the Act of 1855. At that date the Glasgow Company's supply, pumped from the Clyde at Dalmarnock, and the Gorbals supply by gravitation, were taken over, and the powers to bring in a new and additional supply from Loch Katrine were put into execution. The first sod of the new works was turned on in May, 1856, by Ex-Lord Provost Stewart; Her Majesty turned the water into the aqueduct on 14th October, 1859; and after the lapse of six months, which was required to allow the water to

thoroughly cleanse the aqueduct and settle and clarify itself in the reservoir, it was laid on to the city in April, 1860, in the last year of the reign of Lord Provost Galbraith.

In 1859 the **PARKS AND GALLERIES** became statutory possessions of the Town Council by the Public Parks Act of that year. But some years before, 1852-54, the lands comprising the Kelvingrove Park were acquired by the Corporation, and the Park was formed to plans designed by Sir Joseph Paxton and others. In 1856 the M'Lellan Galleries were acquired; and in 1857 the lands of Pathhead were purchased and afterwards laid off as the Queen's Park, to a plan also prepared by Sir Joseph Paxton. These purchases were made from the Common Good, and when completed the Act was obtained to enable them to be held and maintained as a separate Trust.

In 1865 the powers of the Town Council as **MARKET TRUSTEES** were consolidated and the system of accounts now in use was started. At subsequent dates powers were obtained to establish a Dead Meat Market, and to cover over the Cattle Market.

In 1866 the Act for the **CITY IMPROVEMENTS** was obtained. As with some other ameliorative schemes, this one originated in philanthropic effort. A number of estimable gentlemen associated themselves together for the purpose of buying up and demolishing the property in the notorious Tontine Close and other similar exclusive haunts of the depraved and criminal classes radiating from the Cross. It was soon seen to be next to impossible for private philanthropy to do any appreciable good, and that only by operating on large areas could repression of vice be accomplished. It also became apparent how great was the growing need for powers that, on grounds of sanitation, health and morals alike, should break up the system of narrow foetid closes and relegate the inhabitants to wider spaces where sun-

light and fresh air could reach them. For the most part the denser quarters had got into the hands of the immigrant peasantry of the Sister Isle, who had brought with them the easy habits of life that the free air around their old homes could largely neutralize, but which became pestiferous under crowded city life. Accordingly the Town Council in the reign of Lord Provost Blackie, promoted the Improvement Act, which passed through both Houses of Parliament without opposition.

In 1869 the GAS SUPPLY of the city was transferred to the Corporation. As with water, the city had been before this time supplied with gas by two separate companies. By the Act the works of both companies were taken over, new works at Dawsholm were constructed, the works at Townhead and Partick were discontinued, and extensive enlargements were made on the Tradeston and Dalmarnock works.

In 1871 the TRAMWAYS ACT was obtained, under which the Corporation constructed the lines and leased them to the Tramway and Omnibus Company, for a period of twenty-three years as from 1st July, 1871, upon payment by the Company of (1) the interest on the total capital expenditure, including all expenses of the Act ; (2) a sinking fund of 3 per cent. per annum upon the same total expenditure, which will practically free the lines of debt at the expiration of the lease ; (3) a renewal fund of 4 per cent. per annum on the cost of constructing the permanent way, being, with other securities stipulated for, a guarantee to the Corporation that tear and wear will be repaired, and rails and causeway be renewed as required, at the sight of the City Architect, and the lines be left in a satisfactory condition on 1st July, 1894 ; (4) that a mileage rate of £150 per annum per mile of city streets on which tramways are laid be paid to the Corporation ; and (5) that the expenses of management, and all other expenses whatever, incurred by the Corporation, shall be recouped by the lessees. These terms have been

punctually implemented by the Company. Additional lines were subsequently constructed and leased under new powers and new agreements, containing different terms from those cited.

In 1878 the Act for the erection of NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS was obtained. The assessment under the Act was authorized to cover (1) the cost of the new buildings and site, and after maintenance ; and also the City's proportion of (2) the maintenance of the Sheriff Courts and Chambers, in so far as not recouped by the Treasury ; (3) the maintenance of the Justice of the Peace Court and Chambers ; and (4) the maintenance of the Justiciary Courts at the foot of Saltmarket. When the Act was obtained it was expected that the upkeep of the Justiciary Buildings would be a permanent charge upon local rates, but since then the Treasury have undertaken the cost, and a saving of about £450 per annum will be hereafter effected to the City.

VIDIMUS OF THE FOLLOWING TABLE :—

Corporation Revenue in 1844,	-	-	-	£15,340
Do. do. in 1884,	-	£1,162,429		
Add, Annual Revenue from Minor				
Trusts not included in Table,	-	44,165		
			<hr/>	1,206,594

Being 78 times the Revenue of 1844.

The Table on pp. 106-7 gives a view of the financial affairs of the Corporation generally as at the several balances in 1884.

GROWTH OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

GROWTH OF THE
FROM 1844, WHEN ONLY THE COMMON GOOD ESTATE

YEAR.	Corporation or Common Good.	Police, Statute Labour, &c.	Water.	Parks.	Markets.
1844	£15,340	...	...	...	...
1845	15,717	£32,984	...	...	...
1846	15,711	36,673	...	...	...
1847	16,155	51,263	...	...	...
1848	19,267	57,600	...	...	...
1849	20,248	68,255	...	...	...
1850	20,706	75,253	...	...	...
1851	20,491	70,467	...	...	...
1852	20,646	72,551	...	...	...
1853	20,437	75,797	...	...	...
1854	19,664	83,254	...	...	...
1855	20,124	86,681	...	...	...
1856	20,611	92,282	...	...	...
1857	22,432	93,626	£62,336	...	...
1858	23,034	89,395	65,940	...	...
1859	23,154	91,450	68,497	...	...
1860	22,747	107,937	71,449	£13,288	...
1861	18,480	113,759	75,699	13,325	...
1862	15,655	111,072	80,262	12,738	...
1863	14,446	116,029	87,191	12,766	...
1864	16,711	114,431	91,208	12,963	...
1865	16,086	124,759	90,733	13,379	£7,770
1866	16,458	136,010	90,936	13,706	7,761
1867	17,373	146,324	95,709	15,337	9,966
1868	17,248	165,002	99,090	15,552	11,625
1869	19,258	197,681	104,350	15,759	12,893
1870	16,580	206,661	111,486	16,557	11,367
1871	15,916	209,762	108,153	17,210	11,990
1872	16,055	232,301	110,781	18,197	12,593
1873	16,744	239,175	111,302	19,865	13,449
1874	17,226	257,372	118,505	17,696	13,738
1875	16,762	282,865	126,357	17,415	14,845
1876	19,654	325,258	131,222	19,619	17,439
1877	30,362	326,957	136,204	20,689	16,842
1878	21,089	345,653	138,292	20,095	16,938
1879	20,397	348,542	140,579	21,608	17,379
1880	22,683	341,946	140,897	22,109	23,576
1881	23,916	344,334	147,301	30,518	19,501
1882	25,183	408,693	150,504	30,899	20,432
1883	23,302	367,475	155,748	26,779	19,845
1884	26,178	393,140	161,502	27,056	19,802
1885	25,818	418,760	162,572	26,725	19,846

MUNICIPAL REVENUES,
WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Improve- ments.	* Gas.	Tramways.	Municipal Buildings.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	£15,340
...	...	...	...	48,701
...	...	...	...	52,384
...	...	...	...	67,418
...	...	...	...	76,867
...	...	...	...	88,503
...	...	...	...	95,959
...	...	...	...	90,958
...	...	...	...	93,197
...	...	...	...	96,234
...	...	...	...	102,918
...	...	...	...	106,805
...	...	...	...	112,893
...	...	...	...	178,394
...	...	...	...	178,369
...	...	...	...	183,101
...	...	...	...	215,421
...	...	...	...	221,261
...	...	...	...	219,727
...	...	...	...	230,432
...	...	...	...	235,313
...	...	...	...	252,727
...	...	...	...	264,871
£39,485	...	...	...	324,194
33,639	...	...	...	342,156
42,133	...	...	...	392,074
55,071	£235,701	...	...	653,423
58,131	252,357	...	...	673,519
58,750	269,976	...	...	718,653
59,191	289,621	£5,136	...	754,483
71,207	357,702	18,557	...	871,995
53,377	378,393	22,377	...	912,391
61,388	364,896	23,552	...	963,028
63,120	342,909	24,839	...	961,922
63,397	327,430	25,513	...	958,407
66,110	337,964	25,507	£13,052	991,138
72,852	341,275	25,603	13,013	1,003,954
65,464	353,812	26,946	12,815	1,024,607
65,801	378,134	27,988	12,825	1,120,459
73,293	406,978	28,246	12,933	1,114,599
74,489	418,775	28,744	12,743	1,162,429
68,015	428,227	28,675	12,740	1,186,378

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND THE ASSETS AND DEBTS OF THE CORPORATION OF
GLASGOW AND ITS VARIOUS TRUSTS, FOR YEAR 1883—84.

	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			ASSETS.			DEBTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Corporation,	26,177	8	11	33,006	7	3	1,253,683	3	0	870,848	10	3
Improvement Trust,	74,488	18	2	61,557	13	1	1,044,186	10	10	1,103,333	12	2
Markets Commissioners,	19,802	0	3	17,171	7	10	228,387	15	6	161,745	19	11
Parks and Galleries Trust,	27,055	19	4	28,529	5	11	226,196	14	10	197,703	13	9
Municipal Buildings Act,	12,743	1	10	22,932	18	6	237,810	4	2	263,497	1	11
Gas Trust,	418,775	4	6	303,562	19	3	898,722	19	6	758,019	5	0
Water Trust,	161,501	11	10	121,287	4	6	2,218,603	8	1	1,893,958	17	7
POLICE—Police Department,	270,141	9	0	267,044	6	9	584,486	6	3	315,805	0	6
Statute Labour Department,	77,966	19	2	57,734	0	4	33,751	15	7	198,564	11	9
Sanitary Department,	29,395	14	10	34,310	17	10	106,500	3	5	64,193	2	9
Streets Improvement Department,	15,636	1	9	13,349	8	4	209,008	9	11	331,536	1	9
Corporation Tramways,	28,743	11	5	1,629	19	0	306,580	16	8	306,580	16	8
Mitchell Library,	2,696	14	8	3,017	16	2	65,451	8	9	419	17	0
Town Clerk's Fee Fund,	5,919	10	6	6,907	14	6	384	6	0	615	12	3
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act,	11,149	4	0	10,221	10	2	21,272	13	10	24,813	5	11
Gas Measures Act,	546	17	6	641	3	1	...			94	5	7
Lamb's Bequest,	800	17	8	799	5	8	13,073	12	8	9	19	10
Mitchell's Mortification,	115	17	5	82	3	9	2,730	4	6	...		

Maclean's Trust,	734 5 4	467 4 10	23,279 3 1	11 17 8
Murdoch's Boys' School Trust,	701 3 7	224 0 8	16,865 19 8	28 13 1
M'Lachlan's Free School Trust,	538 5 9	509 19 3	10,804 4 3	585 7 1
Dr Bell's Bequest,	367 8 10	99 1 3	10,270 12 7	...
Scotstarvit Mortification,	158 5 9	157 15 1	850 10	...
The Stewart Bursaries,	54 2 6	45 0 0	1,593 17 5	...
John Anderson's School Trust,	128 17 11	47 15 4	2,946 5 3	1 1 0
Buchanan's Aged Persons' Mortification,	295 17 8	297 3 4	5,067 18 2	18 7 7
Hood's School, Calton,	56 12 5	41 9 11	1,326 12 6	...
Coulter's Mortification,	54 0 0	77 2 0	1,293 8	...
„ „ for Inventions,	9 0 0	9 0 0	240 5	...
St. Nicholas Hospital,	43 10 4	29 2 0	648 0 9	2 2 0
Maxwell's Free School,	320 9 1	...	9,645 15 4	...
Shuna Bequest,	312 3 5	439 6 6	10,806 4 1	575 1 2
City's Share of Revenue of Shuna,	85 1 6	40 5 6	320 16 0	...
Prison Payment,	2,352 1 0	897 9 8	...	30,099 14 2
Sewage and River Purification, . . . . .	...	...	...	17,597 15 1
Bridges Trust,	1,330 4 5	749 9 0	38,011 7 7	30,625 10 5
Registration of Births, etc., Act,	4,840 10 7	4,318 16 7	...	124 18 7
Registration of Voters Act,	4,865 4 7	4,132 19 1	...	215 18 10
Valuation of Lands, etc., Act,	5,689 6 6	5,209 5 1	385 1 5	243 16 8
Totals,	1,206,593 13 11	1,001,578 6 3	7,585,186 14 2	6,571,869 17 9

WATER SUPPLY.

This department continues to prosper, and to shed its blessings on all within the area of supply. The following Table exhibits its progress, financially, in triennial epochs, since the supply was transferred to the Corporation in 1856, down to 1880, and thereafter annually.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND ANNUAL REVENUE
AND EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	GROWTH OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	ANNUAL REVENUE.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.	GROWTH OF SINKING FUND.	DOMESTIC RATE, PER POUND.	
					North Side of Clyde.	South Side of Clyde.
1856-57	£752,693	£62,335	£58,605	...	s. 1 2	s. 1 0
1859-60	1,428,452	71,449	85,866	...	s. 1 2	s. 1 0
1862-63	1,576,812	87,190	84,651	...	s. 1 4	s. 1 0
1865-66	1,611,126	90,935	88,780	...	s. 1 0	s. 1 0
1868-69	1,677,749	104,349	91,883	...	s. 1 0	s. 1 0
1871-72	1,706,306	110,780	97,262	£23,000	s. 0 8	s. 0 8
1874-75	1,797,505	126,356	101,240	85,906	s. 0 8	s. 0 8
1877-78	2,026,108	138,292	115,450	149,639	s. 0 8	s. 0 8
1880-81	2,148,140	147,300	121,902	212,405	s. 0 8	s. 0 8
1881-82	2,161,316	150,504	127,659	238,652	s. 0 8	s. 0 8
1882-83	2,170,634	155,748	129,012	265,387	s. 0 8	s. 0 8
1883-84	2,184,687	161,501	121,287	305,601	s. 0 8	s. 0 8
1884-85	2,202,789	162,572	126,242	341,931	s. 0 8	s. 0 8

The next Table gives a summary of particulars relating to the water supply of Glasgow, and to eight other large towns of the United Kingdom.

SUMMARY of PARTICULARS relating to CORPORATION WATER SUPPLIES, embracing Population, Rateable Value, Consumpt, Capital Cost, Charges, and Annual Revenue.

FOR YEAR 1884.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	POPULATION SUPPLIED.	RATEABLE VALUE.	DAILY QUANTITY SUPPLIED. <i>Gallons.</i>	CAPITAL COST.	CHARGES.			GROSS REVENUE.
					Domestic Rate per £.	Trade Rate per 1000 gallons.	Public Water Rate per £.	
GLASGOW, -	785,000	£4,300,000	41,732,500	£2,310,027	8d. inside ; 11d. outside.	Gravitation, 4d. River, 666d. Inside and outside alike.	1d. on City.	£161,501
MANCHESTER, -	900,000	4,531,540	19,000,000	3,397,215	9d. inside ; 1s. outside.	5d. to 2s.	3d. on City.	210,250
LIVERPOOL, -	717,000	3,416,250	16,000,000	2,854,099	6d. inside ; 9d. outside.	7d. inside ; 9d. outside.	6d. on City.	207,158
BIRMINGHAM, -	566,000	2,215,630	11,780,000	1,914,500	Graduated on Rental.	6d. to 1s. 4d.	None.	115,178
BRADFORD, -	364,000	959,560	8,800,000	1,869,737	1s. to 1s. 6d. according to Rent ; Baths extra.	3½d. to 1s.	None.	89,737
LEEDS, -	334,350	1,141,670	7,997,000	1,465,133	9½d. to 1s. according to Rent.	Not known.	None.	77,082
DUBLIN, -	327,950	960,448	9,922,770	640,000	1s.	4d. to 6d.	3d.	60,020
EDINBURGH & DISTRICT, -	314,000	2,030,560	12,728,000	1,172,544	9½d. on £5 Rent ; 8d. above £5.	6d.	1d.	79,220
DUNDEE, -	167,000	943,860	6,730,000	751,815	1s. 3d.	7d.	1d.	45,288

The foregoing table is instructive in various aspects, but it is especially interesting in enabling the overhead price paid for water by each of the nine great towns of the United Kingdom (excluding the metropolis) to be calculated. I have made the calculation as follows:—

TOWN.	Daily Quantity Delivered.	Annual Revenue from all sources.	Price per gallon per annum.
	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Pence.</i>
GLASGOW, - -	41,732,500	£161,501	928
MANCHESTER, - -	19,000,000	210,250	2.655
LIVERPOOL, - -	16,000,000	207,158	3.108
BIRMINGHAM, - -	11,780,000	115,178	2.346
BRADFORD, - -	8,800,000	89,737	2.447
LEEDS, - -	7,997,000	77,082	2.312
DUBLIN, - -	9,922,773	60,020	1.450
EDINBURGH, - -	12,728,000	79,220	1.490
DUNDEE, - -	6,730,000	45,288	1.615

Glasgow, it is seen, occupies a unique position as respects price, having no less than 400 gallons of water of the highest quality supplied to it for *one penny*. Indeed, under every aspect of its water supply—quantity, purity, softness, pressure, temperature, price—our city is beneficently favoured; lasting gratitude being due to Lord Provost Stewart and all who supported him for their persistency in promoting the Loch Katrine Scheme, rather than adopt any of the more local and, as they maintained, inferior and makeshift schemes pressed upon the Town Council in the name of economy. In abandoning the River Clyde as a source of supply and resorting to Loch Katrine, it is safe to affirm after an experience of twenty-five years that, in comparison with the old, the new supply—from its extreme purity and abundance—introduced, as was predicted, an immediate saving in domestic expenditure which more than compensated the entire cost.

In 1860, when the population was 400,000, Mr. Bateman estimated that in the articles of tea and soap *alone* a saving of £40,000 a year would be effected—a sum more than equal to the interest on the capital cost of the Loch Katrine works; the annual value of the *pressure* element of the supply as a fire extinguisher, cannot, again, be put at less than another £40,000; and in other respects an incalculable improvement in the city's complex amenities, impossible to measure by a money standard, was speedily made manifest. Only the older householders, who remember the limited and doubtful supply from the river, can rightly appreciate the economic changes inaugurated in 1860 when the bountiful stream from Loch Katrine first entered their houses. From a business and industrial point of view the new supply was no less advantageous to the city; for, in the words of the late Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester, being "almost absolutely pure, clear to the utmost, and without colour," its introduction at once arrested the growing tendency of our manufacturers, bleachers, dyers, calico printers, etc., to establish themselves in country districts for the sake of good water, and a large following of employees was also retained within the city.

I am indebted to Mr. Gale for preparing for me the following condensed description of the

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF LOCH KATRINE WORKS.

When the Loch Katrine Water Works were designed thirty years ago, it was expected that they would prove sufficient for the ample supply of the city and the districts around it till the end of this century; but the continued and rapid increase in the population of the Suburbs have very materially reduced this period of time. The advantages of an abundant supply of good water to a large manufacturing district like that of Glasgow are so apparent, and the results of any insufficiency or want of supply would be so calamitous, involving as it would the stopping of many of the industries of the city, that the Water Commissioners have for some years past been considering how the con-

tinually increasing demand can be best met. The results of their deliberations have been that, in the session of Parliament of 1882, an Act was obtained for constructing an additional service reservoir adjoining the present service reservoir near Milngavie; and in the session of Parliament which has just closed, another Act was obtained much more extensive in its scope, and which, indeed, amounts to a duplication of the whole Water Works, and includes a further raising of the water line of Loch Katrine, the conversion of Loch Arklet into a reservoir, a new aqueduct from Loch Katrine, and new mains from the reservoirs at Milngavie to the city.

Part of the works connected with the new service reservoir has been constructed, and it is expected that the remaining works, including the forming of the main embankment, will be commenced in a few months. When filled with water it will be at the same level as the present Mugdock Reservoir—viz., 317 feet above the sea; will have a water surface of 90 acres, and will contain 700 million gallons, or fourteen days' supply for the city, when fifty million gallons per day are required, in addition to ten days' supply contained in the Mugdock Reservoir. The Parliamentary estimate for this work is £150,000.

The works authorized by the Act of 1885 will increase the capacity of Loch Katrine to store water from 5,623 to 9,894 million gallons, while the reservoir proposed at Loch Arklet will store 1,719 million gallons more; together, they will enable a supply of 75 million gallons per day to be maintained to the city in all time coming, and this quantity of water will supply a population of 1,500,000 with fifty gallons per head each day. The population at present supplied, including all the outlying burghs and towns, is 800,000.

The new aqueduct will be a duplication of the present one, and will follow nearly the same route; but it is proposed to make it considerably larger than the present one, to enable increased quantities of water to be drawn from

Loch Katrine into the service reservoirs when this is necessary. The new main pipes from the service reservoirs will approach the city from the North-east quarter. The Parliamentary estimate for these works was £1,000,000.

It is not intended, and it is not necessary, to construct the whole of these new works at once; in fact, it is expected that their execution may be spread over a considerable number of years, and that the whole cost may be defrayed without in the very least increasing the water rates.

This Act has placed the whole water which flows into Loch Katrine and Loch Arklet at the absolute disposal of the City of Glasgow; and this immense boon and these enormous reservoirs have been acquired not only with the consent, but it may be said with the assistance of the proprietors of the district. All other interests were compensated or conciliated, and the Bill passed through all its stages in Parliament unopposed—a very rare circumstance for a measure involving such large interests and expensive works, and especially rare in the case of water works.

RAIN-FALL IN THE LOCH KATRINE

FROM MR. GALE'S

	AMONG THE HILLS ROUND LOCH KATRINE.					ON THE LOWER	
	At Glengyle, head of Loch Katrine.	On summit of hill above Tunnel at Loch Katrine.	On hills between Loch Ard and Loch Katrine.	At Loch Du.	Head of Duchray Valley.	Between Glen Finlas and Ben Ledi.	At Bridge of Turk.
	— Elevation 380 feet.	— Elevation 830 feet.	— Ledard. Elevation 1,500 feet.	— Elevation 325 feet.	— Ben Lomond. Elevation 1,800 feet.	— Elevation 1,800 feet.	— Elevation 270 feet.
DATE WHEN GAUGES WERE FIXED,	1854	1861	1854	1861	1854	1854	1854
AVERAGES SINCE GAUGES WERE FIXED, TO 1873 INCLUSIVE,	Ins. 92.8	Ins. 80.5	Ins. 83.2	Ins. 85.6	Ins. 91.5	Ins. 58.5	Ins. 61.6
1874, ...	106.6	77.8	55.6	86.5	85.6	50.9	76.0
1875, ...	91.2	77.6	68.7	80.7	80.1	56.8	74.9
1876, ...	93.7	81.8	73.0	82.3	83.8	66.6	74.3
1877, ...	128.5	104.2	87.9	109.1	102.2	78.6	101.0
1878, ...	82.0	65.7	60.8	68.3	64.8	48.4	57.9
1879, ...	87.0	66.6	59.3	67.5	58.8	48.2	57.9
1880, ...	69.0	62.4	50.3	65.0	70.7	40.9	56.7
1881, ...	80.0	71.8	65.7	73.5	74.8	50.2	66.6
1882, ...	104.6	94.6	79.7	97.6	101.3	65.9	86.8
1883, ...	100.6	85.6	67.2	84.9	82.4	55.2	74.5
1884—							
January, ...	12.5	11.2	7.6	15.2	10.6	4.4	12.5
February, ...	10.9	10.4	7.0	10.1	9.6	4.2	8.2
March, ...	8.3	11.6	5.4	7.2	6.5	3.2	7.5
April, ...	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.9
May, ...	9.2	7.2	6.8	7.6	6.4	4.0	7.4
June, ...	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.0	2.1
July, ...	7.1	6.1	7.3	6.5	11.0	7.5	5.9
August, ...	8.0	5.8	6.5	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.3
September, ...	7.8	6.3	5.8	6.5	6.9	3.7	5.2
October, ...	13.8	8.8	7.0	8.9	11.5	5.0	7.9
November, ...	11.5	8.6	8.1	10.7	10.8	5.6	8.0
December, ...	12.5	9.1	5.7	13.9	12.0	4.0	11.1
Totals of 1884, ...	107.9	89.5	72.0	95.6	95.1	50.7	83.0
AVERAGES from 1874 • inclusive, .	95.5	79.8	67.3	82.8	81.8	55.7	73.6

AND GORBALS DISTRICTS.

OBSERVATIONS.

GROUND BY LOCH VENNACHAR.				GORBALS DISTRICT.			
At Loch Drunkie.	At Loch Vennachar.	At the Inn at Aberfoyle.	At Mugdock Reservoir.	No. 1. Waulk Glen Reservoir.	No. 2. Ryat Lynn Reservoir.	At Middleton.	At Nether Cairn. Black Loch.
Elevation 420 feet.	Elevation 275 feet.	Elevation 60 feet.	Elevation 320 feet.	Elevation 280 feet.	Elevation 310 feet.	Elevation 550 feet.	Elevation 700 feet.
1861	1861	1854	1862	1854	1854	1855	1854
Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
66.8	59.5	56.6	48.7	47.07	45.71	52.73	54.80
64.9	58.3	58.6	41.8	48.35	49.30	58.45	62.25
67.3	59.7	60.8	47.8	44.95	47.05	54.90	57.80
69.0	62.0	56.9	51.4	50.85	53.30	60.10	59.70
81.0	79.3	77.0	56.4	62.25	65.55	77.30	77.65
51.1	49.7	45.3	38.5	42.10	44.30	51.45	53.20
54.6	50.5	49.9	47.7	40.95	45.00	54.90	52.70
51.8	45.7	41.4	44.8	38.55	41.00	45.35	55.15
64.8	55.4	53.0	47.1	39.00	42.30	43.95	50.20
83.4	76.5	71.9	52.3	50.50	55.35	51.60	65.25
69.4	67.2	63.8	54.4	49.95	53.80	60.95	63.40
11.1	9.9	10.5	8.4	8.00	9.30	9.50	11.50
6.3	6.3	6.9	5.1	5.00	5.50	5.75	5.50
6.0	5.8	4.3	5.5	2.90	3.30	3.70	3.95
1.7	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.10	1.30	1.90	1.70
6.0	6.0	4.7	3.6	3.60	4.60	6.20	5.50
2.3	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.70	0.70	1.15	1.80
5.4	6.1	5.2	6.9	5.10	5.10	5.25	5.00
5.0	5.9	5.2	4.5	2.50	2.50	3.50	4.00
5.1	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.70	4.70	4.90	4.65
8.2	6.6	5.7	5.2	5.70	5.70	6.80	7.65
7.5	6.6	5.0	4.2	4.40	4.40	5.00	4.80
11.3	10.2	8.2	9.5	8.10	8.00	9.20	8.85
75.9	72.3	63.2	59.6	51.80	55.10	62.85	64.90
66.6	61.5	58.3	49.2	47.16	50.19	56.52	60.20

It is satisfactory to find from this table that the rainfall on the gathering ground of Loch Katrine is both regular and abundant. The minimum fall at Glengyle was 69 inches in the very dry summer of 1880, the maximum was $128\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 1877, and the ten years' average was $95\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In Queen's Park, over the last five years, the minimum was 32 inches, the maximum $41\frac{1}{3}$ inches, and the average $37\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

THE RAINFALL OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Mr. Buchan, Secretary of the Meteorological Society, read a paper to the British Association on 14th September, 1885, on "The Rainfall of the British Islands," in which he gave the results of observations during the 24 years from 1860 to 1883 at 1,080 stations in England and Wales, 547 in Scotland, and 213 in Ireland—in all 1,840. The regions of heaviest rainfall, marked off by an average of 80 inches or upwards annually, were four—Skye, and a large portion of the mainland to the south-east as far as Luss on Lochlomond; the greater part of the lake district; a long strip, including the more mountainous part of North Wales; and the mountainous district in the south-east of Wales. The West Highlands presented the most extensive region of heaviest rainfall in the British Islands. The heaviest rainfall in Scotland, 128·50 inches, was at Glencroe. On the other hand, the smallest rainfall, varying from 22·50 to 25 inches, overspread a large portion of the south-east of England, from the Humber to the estuary of the Thames, excluding the higher grounds of Lincoln and Norfolk, and including a small patch in the valley of the Thames from Kew to Marlow.

Mr. Buchan's report is further demonstration to lowland populations, that if they are to have their fair share of water, and to have it pure and laid on under good pressure, they must catch it as near to the clouds as possible; in other words, they must tap mountain lakes, or catch and divert some portion of mountain streams before they have dropped too low into the valleys.

GAS DEPARTMENT.

This great economic department, in all its concerns, is thoroughly known from the light thrown upon it from time to time in Town Council discussions; and particularly from the most full and able statement recently made by the Convener, Councillor M'Laren, regarding its position and affairs, which he showed to be in a condition so sound that the Council has made another substantial reduction of price. The Chamberlain may, therefore, very well leave the following tables to speak for themselves. I have tabulated, I think, in the three divisions given below, all the more salient matters of the undertaking, from the date of transference of the gas supply to the Corporation in 1869, when Lord Provost Lumsden, *secundus*, devoted himself unweariedly to the troublesome questions and difficulties which entered into the negotiations, and into the bill prepared for Parliament.

QUANTITY OF GAS MANUFACTURED, QUANTITY SOLD, LEAKAGE AND ILLUMINATING POWER SINCE 1ST JUNE, 1869, WHEN THE CORPORATION TOOK OVER THE SUPPLY.

YEAR.	Quantity made in Cubic Feet.	Quantity Sold in Cubic Feet.	Leakage or Unaccounted for Gas.	Average Illuminating Power.
			Per cent.	
1869-70	1,295,863,000	1,026,324,000	20·8	28·20
1870-71	1,421,618,000	1,116,612,000	21·4	28·09
1871-72	1,559,190,000	1,227,229,000	21·2	28·16
1872-73	1,631,835,000	1,310,100,000	19·7	27·05
1873-74	1,605,713,000	1,305,811,000	18·6	26·31
1874-75	1,649,616,000	1,339,169,000	18·8	26·41
1875-76	1,738,376,000	1,415,489,000	18·5	26·28
1876-77	1,817,163,000	1,487,789,000	18·1	26·86
1877-78	1,777,846,000	1,481,329,000	16·6	26·77
1878-79	1,833,678,000	1,533,219,000	16·3	26·72
1879-80	1,859,582,000	1,577,466,000	15·1	26·66
1880-81	1,966,922,000	1,682,700,000	14·4	26·42
1881-82	2,056,994,000	1,807,851,000	12·0	26·05
1882-83	2,178,953,000	1,939,991,000	10·9	26·37
1883-84	2,324,700,000	2,051,219,000	11·7	26·07
1884-85	2,368,131,000	2,115,804,000	10·6	26·31

**INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT IN GAS DEPARTMENT SINCE
1ST JUNE, 1869, WHEN THE CORPORATION TOOK OVER THE SUPPLY.**

INCOME.

YEAR.	From Sale of Gas.	Price per 1,000 Feet.	From Coke.	From Ammoniacal Liquor and Tar.	From Sundries.	Total Income.	Borrowed Money and Value of Annuities.
1869-70	£210,736	4/7	£9,557	£13,972	£1,436	£235,701	£534,265
1870-71	225,095	4/2	8,275	17,902	1,085	252,357	597,600
1871-72	238,048	4/	9,274	21,189	1,465	269,976	760,325
1872-73	255,726	4/	13,917	18,788	1,189	289,620	874,807
1873-74	325,105	4/7	10,798	20,702	1,097	357,702	1,044,639
1874-75	345,641	5/5	8,547	22,923	1,282	378,393	1,065,999
1875-76	326,660	4/7	9,735	27,286	1,215	364,896	1,042,494
1876-77	306,001	4/2	7,730	27,679	1,499	342,909	1,029,294
1877-78	290,816	4/	7,114	27,907	1,593	327,430	1,006,457
1878-79	299,517	4/	7,880	27,909	2,658	337,964	984,144
1879-80	295,930	3/10	7,669	35,219	2,456	341,274	982,339
1880-81	302,793	3/8	8,238	40,015	2,765	353,811	954,609
1881-82	326,399	3/8	7,100	41,986	2,648	378,133	877,009
1882-83	350,112	3/8	9,915	44,355	2,595	406,977	816,749
1883-84	353,529	3/6	13,828	48,908	2,510	418,775	722,209
1884-85	364,203	3/6*	15,306	46,798	1,920	428,227	600,924

* The price has been reduced as from 1st June, 1885, to 3/3 per 1,000 feet.

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	In Manufac- ture of Gas.	In Distribu- tion, General Management, etc., etc.	Written off for Deprecia- tion on Works, Pipes, and Meters.	Annuities, Interest, and Sinking Fund.	Total Expendi- ture.	Capital Account.
1869-70	£149,062	£24,893	£13,908	£42,702*	£230,565	£532,317
1870-71	154,303	29,850	19,573	42,044*	245,770	600,326
1871-72	174,377	37,831	8,084	47,675	267,967	698,207
1872-73	221,052	35,391	3,159	55,495	315,097	899,209
1873-74	253,403	32,004	8,829	66,100	360,336	984,781
1874-75	237,227	37,976	15,944	69,066	360,213	1,016,592
1875-76	208,834	47,390	16,679	67,058	339,961	1,036,366
1876-77	195,829	46,666	16,354	66,260	325,109	1,044,081
1877-78	197,990	51,278	18,350	66,011	333,629	1,017,846
1878-79	194,444	46,953	31,066	71,329	343,792	1,002,327
1879-80	180,930	46,149	30,272	70,141	327,492	987,070
1880-81	193,340	49,737	50,614	73,077†	366,768	937,214
1881-82	197,842	56,664	68,409	67,376	410,291	876,103
1882-83	211,796	61,795	65,035	79,935†	418,561	817,919
1883-84	214,213	59,350	58,624	67,339†	429,526	767,504
1884-85	231,769	60,132	54,883	64,580	411,364	722,122

* These amounts include £6,856 and £630 of Parliamentary expenses.

† These amounts include £5,000, £6,000 and £335 paid to the Corporation.

The first table gives the quantity of gas made, sold, and unaccounted for, and its illuminating power; and it very well illustrates the growth of the city in the last sixteen years. The secret of the leakage, it will be observed, has been largely found out and checked; but with so rare a fluid, passing to long distances under great head pressure, it can never be hoped for that leakage will be checked altogether. Its diminution year by year is, however, a subject for congratulation. The illuminating power is maintained, being last year 26·31 candles, precisely the power in the year 1874.

The second *double* table gives the Income, Expenditure, and Capital Account for the same period of sixteen years. The reduction in price from 4/7 in the year 1869-70 to 3/6 in 1884-5, and now to 3/3, has been gradual, except in the years 1873-76, when the cost of coal became suddenly so exceptionally high as to necessitate a temporary raising of the gas rents. The sum written off for depreciation of works, etc., is a most satisfactory item of the Expenditure table, being no less than £479,783 in the sixteen years. By the operation of the Sinking Fund debt has been in the same period, or is in course of being, liquidated to the extent of £160,021. The debt now stands at £600,924, as against £1,065,999 nine years ago. I fancy the Corporation has now its gas undertaking placed in a thoroughly safe and sound position to face the introduction of electric lighting, which, however, seemed more measurably near a few years ago than it now does, or any other illuminant than coal gas that the increasing research and penetration of man may evolve from the boundless resources of nature.

The most recent departure of the Gas Committee is the scheme introduced by Councillor Crawford for fitting up gas cooking stoves in dwelling-houses, and hiring them out by the year, half-year, or quarter at a small rent charge. I understand the new enterprise, although barely five months have passed since started, has taxed the department to keep pace with the demand, so rapidly has it sprung into favour. For summer cooking, in particular, when fires are not wanted for heating the gas stove proves a most perfect economiser of

MARKETS TRUST.

The affairs of this Trust have, throughout, worked with great smoothness; the relations subsisting between the Town Council and the various traders—cattle owners, salesmen, butchers, and others—being almost uniformly cordial. No department of the Corporation requires more vigilant attention, or deserves better of the community, than this one. Its interests in one way or other are extending every year, for no country is now too distant to contribute to our butcher meat supplies. Swift transatlantic ships land live cattle at our quays with as much punctuality as do the West Highland and Irish steamers; and the dead meat supplies from foreign countries, although not yet large, are clearly on the increase. The application of a little more “science” may give us a selection in our dead meat market truly marvellous. The present convener and his committee perform their duties in a most revolutionary epoch of the trade.

The functions of the Local Authority and the Markets Trust are not necessarily identical, but it fortunately happens that here we have the two bodies working in perfect harmony, and equally vigilant and painstaking, that the cattle entering our markets, and passing from our slaughter-houses and dead-meat market to the consumer, shall be as absolutely free from disease or unwholesomeness as is possible. The two bodies thus acting, doubly safeguard an important article of food, which, more perhaps than any other, stands in need of protection.

On page 131 a table is given exhibiting the result of the Police Surveillance of our meat and fish supplies, and the extent to which their power to seize and destroy these classes of food has been exercised in the last five years.

GLASGOW MARKETS TRUST.

YEAR.	ANNUAL RECEIPTS.					CAPITAL.
	From Markets.	From Slaughter Houses, &c.	From Rents, etc.	Extraordinary Receipts.	Total Annual Receipts.	Money Borrowed.
1880-81	£10,495 3 3	£6,414 18 11	£2,591 4 3	..	£19,501 6 5	£161,744 4 11
1881-82	10,610 0 10	6,841 10 7	2,436 12 9	£543 15 6	20,431 19 8	159,177 3
1882-83	10,484 9 10	6,948 17 7	2,411 17 3	...	19,845 4 8	161,778 2 9
1883-84	10,932 9 11	6,441 17 3	2,427 13 1	...	19,802 0 3	161,745 19 11
1884-85	10,696 3 0	6,978 9 9	2,171 3 0	...	19,845 15 9	165,632 17 7

MARKETS TRUST—FINANCES.

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YEAR.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.						CAPITAL ACCOUNT OR ASSETS.
	On Markets.	On Slaughter Houses, etc.	Management and Sundries.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Extraordinary Expenditure.	Total Annual Expenditure.	
1880-81	£2,039 6 5	£5,000 0 9	£1,019 9 9	£6,387 16 1	£251 18 9	£14,698 11 9	£226,019 12 11
1881-82	2,050 19 4	4,666 15 5	1,010 11 0	5,827 10 3	5,034 7 8	18,590 3 8	226,350 3 11
1882-83	2,464 5 4	5,185 10 3	1,195 15 5	6,972 15 6	6,776 7 7	22,594 14 1	225,706 7 9
1883-84	3,742 2 0	4,936 18 4	1,344 3 3	7,158 16 8	...	17,182 0 3	228,387 15 6
1884-85	2,345 4	5,042 17 4	1,591 10 1	7,126 2 4	1,732 6 4	17,837 16 5	232,954 6 6

CATTLE MARKET.

I am indebted to Mr. Dunn, the lessee, for the figures in the following table for the last five years:—

STOCK PASSING THROUGH GLASGOW MARKET IN 1870 AND
IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1869-70.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Fat Cattle, . . .	69,468	73,485	71,831	58,320	49,868	65,860
Sheep and Lambs, .	389,958	310,200	320,150	280,000	248,312	330,316
Milch Cows, . . .	2,643	5,305	4,110	892	406	4,800
Calves, . . . . .	.....	1,020	1,280	1,163	920	1,360
Pigs,	12,516	14,800	13,865	11,800	9,340	16,300
Horses,	5,504	12,320	10,635	9,280	11,320	11,500
Total Animals in each year, . . .	480,089	417,130	421,871	361,455	320,166	430,136

This great emporium maintains its position, but subject to the fickleness inseparable from agriculture and pastoral pursuits. Normally, the market in native animals does not increase, for the reason that the grazing resources of the West Country have practically reached the limit of productiveness, and the importations from America do not, to any great extent, pass through the market. The serious falling off, in 1883, was occasioned by the vigorous restrictions imposed by the Glasgow Local Authority, and by other Local Authorities, on the movement of cattle and sheep, for the purpose of checking, and "stamping out," the foot-and-mouth disease which, in that year, threatened the whole country. As the disease, to a large extent, originated in Ireland, the chief ports in that portion of the kingdom were, for a time, closed, by the Privy Council, against the shipment of cattle; and several districts in Scotland were

likewise restricted, consequently much cattle and flocks of Highland sheep and lambs, usually brought to the Glasgow market and purchased for store purposes, in Ireland, and in the districts around Glasgow, were absent in 1883.

The statutory powers obtained for covering over a large portion of the market, are being carried out, to plans prepared by Mr. Carrick and Mr. Whyte, and will doubtless prove to be in the interest of truest economy. The exposure of animals, sometimes for many hours, in cold, inclement weather—especially of stall fed-cattle, and animals arriving in a heated condition—has been found highly detrimental. In comfortable quarters the animals must appear to better advantage than under exposure.

The cost of the roofing-in will be about £27,000, equal to 8s. 3d. per head of last year's number of fat cattle, or 1s. 3d. per head of last year's total number of animals.

DEAD MEAT MARKET, MOORE STREET.

This market suggested itself to the Town Council in 1876, very much in consequence of the growing trade in American dead meat. Powers for its institution were obtained from Parliament in 1877, and thereupon it was proceeded with, according to plans prepared by Mr. Carrick. It was opened in September, 1879, simultaneously, it so happened, with the beginning of the importations of live stock, which promise largely to supersede the importations in dead meat.

The market has proved, as was intended by the Town Council, an admirable centre for the retail butcher in town and country, who previously had to purchase the live animal and have it slaughtered and dressed at his own hand. Now he can purchase the dressed carcase by dead weight, and have whatever portions best suit his customers. Of course some of the larger butchers continue, at least to some extent, to slaughter on their own account.

The following table exhibits the extent of the trade done in the market. In the item of oxen it will be seen that the trade is somewhat stationary, but those interested may bear in mind that a large proportion of the States cattle slaughtered at Pointhouse Wharf is delivered to the retail dealers direct from the wharf, without passing through the Dead Meat Market in Moore Street. Mr. Hamilton, Superintendent of the Trust, has furnished me with all the facts given in the following tables:—

CARCASSES EXPOSED FOR SALE.

Year.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.			LAMBS (Home).	PIGS (Home).
	Slaugh- tered in Glasgow.	Slaugh- tered in America.	TOTAL.	Slaugh- tered in Glasgow.	Slaugh- tered in America.	TOTAL.		
1881	36,052	13,201	49,253	58,750	12,595	71,345	9,876	5,314
1882	39,060	5,293	44,353	61,715	5,156	66,871	10,384	8,186
1883	36,483	12,564	49,047	64,664	12,201	76,865	9,798	10,998
1884	34,094	8,194	42,288	78,700	7,647	86,347	11,873	9,077

GLASGOW FISH MARKET.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FISH PASSING THROUGH MARKET.

Year.	Fresh White Fish.	Findon Haddocks.	Fresh Herrings.	Salted Herrings.	Totals.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Barrels.	
1880	49,113	63,893	70,182	1,707	184,895
1881	54,475	64,787	62,916	1,295	183,473
1882	57,990	63,526	78,539	1,541	201,596
1883	75,213	69,568	67,386	1,453	213,620
1884	76,258	76,151	77,053	2,957	232,399

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN GLASGOW SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN EACH QUARTER OF 1881, 1882, 1883.

QUARTER.	OXEN.			CALVES.			SHEEP.			LAMBS.			PIGS.		
	Moore Street.	Milton.	Vict. Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Vict. Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Victoria Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Victoria Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Vict. Street.
Jany.-March	10,396	1,349	1,398	163	152	62	21,772	6,434	5,312	...	31	...	1,739	259	25
April-June	7,780	1,156	1,229	129	135	119	13,199	4,595	4,301	1,496	1,104	1,016	1,372	160	12
July-Sept.	8,254	1,059	1,135	121	83	116	22,433	5,921	4,783	24,283	7,666	6,554	1,117	106	2
Oct.-Dec.	15,156	1,780	1,961	145	115	121	47,949	12,527	9,143	689	581	282	2,349	283	22
Total of each class,	41,586	5,344	5,723	558	485	418	105,353	29,477	23,539	26,468	9,382	7,852	6,577	808	61
	52,653			1,461			158,369			43,702			7,446		

1882.															
Jany.-March	11,019	1,473	1,589	94	101	57	24,205	6,201	4,673	3	26	...	1,883	147	13
April-June	9,950	1,376	1,500	110	141	143	14,076	3,827	3,781	2,138	824	1,219	2,438	179	27
July-Sept.	11,231	1,392	1,637	104	85	131	26,135	5,810	4,571	24,140	6,481	5,371	2,254	142	3
Oct.-Dec.	13,984	1,683	1,812	65	89	82	35,341	8,855	5,916	634	305	109	3,702	349	30
Total of each class,	46,184	5,924	6,538	373	416	413	99,757	24,693	18,941	26,915	7,636	6,699	10,277	817	73
	58,646			1,202			143,391			41,250			11,167		

1883.															
Jany.-March	11,286	1,405	1,484	46	101	53	20,420	5,295	3,478	...	10	3	3,458	298	35
April-June	8,135	1,361	1,243	97	78	100	20,197	4,117	2,531	1,972	818	1,126	3,052	235	22
July-Sept.	5,138	919	871	66	90	164	22,518	5,331	3,847	20,801	6,172	4,742	2,407	233	...
Oct.-Dec.	10,034	1,255	1,091	78	132	112	42,131	10,889	6,108	1,386	400	191	3,595	273	44
Total of each class,	34,593	4,940	4,689	287	401	429	105,266	25,632	15,964	24,159	7,400	6,062	12,512	1,039	101
	44,222			1,117			146,862			37,621			13,652		

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN GLASGOW SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN EACH MONTH OF 1884.

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1884.	OXEN.			CALVES.			SHEEP.			LAMBS.			PIGS.		
	Moore Street.	Milton.	Victoria Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Vict. Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Victoria Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Victoria Street.	Moore Street.	Milton.	Vict. Street.
Jan.	2,855	402	353	19	14	15	10,314	2,269	1,410	20	5	...	1,002	64	8
Feb.	3,227	447	490	8	13	18	10,071	2,276	1,387	...	3	...	854	98	7
Mar.	3,036	587	629	28	29	30	9,965	2,343	1,441	5	2	1	1,091	98	11
April.	2,412	413	411	19	33	47	6,227	1,649	978	19	35	10	932	72	4
May.	1,965	359	404	49	50	67	4,864	1,501	1,272	330	250	310	1,130	123	3
June.	1,846	316	305	18	17	36	5,556	1,266	981	2,502	665	898	686	94	...
July.	1,082	182	184	17	13	38	5,100	1,137	890	4,995	1,552	1,576	606	29	...
Aug.	2,759	343	254	22	37	43	8,024	1,801	1,504	11,415	3,297	3,137	830	42	...
Sept.	3,082	457	412	42	42	39	9,783	2,393	1,784	5,616	1,976	1,772	753	58	1
Oct.	3,323	520	439	37	39	38	12,612	3,233	2,297	856	407	215	900	45	■
Nov.	4,696	633	590	35	64	39	18,171	4,486	2,715	226	141	96	1,587	85	9
Dec.	3,543	518	421	25	16	39	13,697	3,305	1,936	37	25	2	1,347	100	10
Total of	33,826	5,177	4,892	320	397	449	114,384	27,659	18,595	26,621	8,358	8,017	11,718	908	57

ABATTOIRS.

THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN ANIMALS, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The trade in the importation of American live cattle, which our great transatlantic steamships have made practicable, has sprung into existence with wonderful rapidity, as will be seen on reference to the tables given below. Whether or not its somewhat sudden development has been owing to a paucity of freights in other commodities, and the necessity laid on enterprising shipowners to find employment for their vessels, certain it is that the trade is now regarded on both sides the Atlantic as firmly established, and there need be no limit to it but what the law of demand imposes. America has for generations to come almost limitless grazing ground, while this country has abundant ocean carrying resources and its flesh-food requirements are on the increase. The trade is one, therefore, that has in it the elements of permanence, and it is certain to be cultivated alike by graziers and dealers on the great continent and by caterers in butcher-meat at home, while the American railway companies and transatlantic steamship owners may be trusted to do their part.

The Magistrates, as Local Authority under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," were not slow to discern the importance of the trade, which it is their duty to regulate. By progressive stages they have provided suitable accommodation on both sides the harbour for its development: on the north side for the landing, lairage, sale, and slaughtering of United States cattle, and the distribution of the carcasses; and on the south side for the reception of Canadian cattle, which are not subject to immediate slaughter, but, as live animals, may be moved into the country. Many of them being in condition for killing are taken at once to abattoirs in the city or country, while a considerable portion go into country districts for feeding purposes.

At the present moment the accommodation for both branches of the trade is being largely extended, and it may, therefore, be of interest that its progress be briefly narrated. In the first place, as respects importations from the States: for this branch of the trade ground at Yorkhill was leased from the Clyde Trustees in the spring of 1879, and lairage and abattoirs were erected for 150 head of cattle, the first cargo being received from New York on 29th June, 1879. So quickly did the trade increase that in the following summer the premises were extended to accommodate 400 head of cattle; and again in the summer of 1882 advantage was taken of a lull in the shipments (caused by a failure of the corn crop in America) to remodel and again largely extend the buildings, and at this time they were made capable of stalling and slaughtering about 1000 head. And, lastly, during the autumn of 1884 the Magistrates found it needful still further to increase the accommodation and meet the growing wants of the trade to their fullest extent. With that object they concluded an arrangement with the Clyde Trustees under which about two and a half acres of additional ground was leased, situated to the east of the original premises, where lairs, abattoirs, cooling rooms, refrigerator, and other requisites of the most approved description are being constructed to plans prepared by Mr. Carrick and Mr. Whyte. These new erections will afford accommodation for another thousand head of cattle. In all, therefore, there is now accommodation provided at Yorkhill for the treatment of *two thousand head of cattle at one time*.

And in the second place, as regards the Canadian branch of the trade: the Local Authority, in October of the same year 1879, made suitable provision for the reception of such foreign cattle as were not subject to slaughter on debarkation. The ground, called "Salter's Croft," on the south side of the river, near Plantation, was leased from the Clyde Trustees, and a commodious landing-place erected thereon; but it also has already become inadequate. The Local Authority, believing in the indefinite expansion of the trade,

have recently leased three acres of the lands of Shieldhall from the Clyde Trustees, and have commenced the erection of buildings thereon capable of stalling two thousand head of cattle. On their completion this branch of the trade will be wholly conducted at Shieldhall. Both branches will thus together have accommodation of the most complete and approved description for 4000 oxen at one time.

It may be mentioned that the United States cattle for the most part are raised in the "Far West," and find their way to the great market at Chicago. From thence they are trucked to one or other of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, where they are shipped to the Clyde by the powerful steamships of the Allan Line, the Anchor Line, the Donaldson Line, and the State Line. The Canadian stock for the most part pass through the market of Montreal, and are brought to the Clyde by the Allan, the Donaldson, and the Anchor Liners. So carefully are the animals stalled and tended on the voyage that, as a general rule, they disembark at the harbour of Glasgow in as good condition as cattle shipped from Ireland.

Mr. Adam has supplied me with figures, and Mr. Whyte and he with particulars of the operations.

FOREIGN ANIMALS,

Principally from the United States, Landed and Slaughtered at
POINTHOUSE WHARF :—

DATE.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
From Opening of Wharf in June, 1879, till 31st May, 1880, - - -	5,065	1,053	—
Year to 31st May, 1881,	9,221	1,126	219
Do. 1882,	7,906	2,841	—
Do. 1883,	8,860	1,330	—
Do. 1884,	19,443	682	—
Do. 1885,	16,957	—	—
Totals, - - -	67,452	7,032	219

FOREIGN ANIMALS

(Not subject to Slaughter), principally from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, Landed at PLANTATION WHARF:—

DATE.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
From Opening of Wharf in October, 1879, till 31st May, 1880, -	2,395	1,769	407
Year to 31st May, 1881,	14,591	8,675	327
Do. 1882,	11,549	11,524	—
Do. 1883,	11,515	9,879	—
Do. 1884,	17,585	12,622	—
Do. 1885,	22,685	10,514	73
Totals, - - -	80,320	54,983	807

BEEF IMPORTED AND EXPORTED TO AND FROM THE CLYDE.
(Extracted from Clyde Trustees' Accounts.)

Year.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Total.
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880	12,937	—	268	411	13,616
1881	9,762	1	335	277	10,375
1882	10,578	6	280	436	11,300
1883	12,428	6	901	659	13,994
1884	11,217	18	396	534	12,165

VETERINARY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.
DISEASED ANIMALS DESTROYED.

Year.	Animals Destroyed.		Compensation Paid to Owners.
	Cattle.	Pigs.	
1879	49	...	£433 10 0
1880	38	...	373 10 0
1881	1	59	82 17 6
1882	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...
1884	55	106	744 15 0
	143	165	£1,634 12 6

TABLE

Showing the Quantity of Butcher Meat and Fish exposed for Sale, and seized by the Police as unfit for human food, during the last five years :—

YEAR.	BEEF.		MUTTON.		PORK.		FISH.	
	Quantity inspected.	Of which condemned.	Quantity inspected.	Of which condemned.	Quantity inspected.	Of which condemned.	Quantity inspected.	Of which condemned.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	514,229	210,550	6,468	4,064	3,460	2,430	70	70
1881	373,992	150,204	4,650	4,245	5,216	4,454	...	...
1882	518,520	228,904	5,264	4,666	4,039	3,263	...	...
1883	761,413	280,972	8,611	8,387	4,640	4,233	320	320
1884	627,257	366,412	14,270	14,102	11,134	10,841	807	807
Total for five years, }	2,795,411	1,237,042	39,263	35,464	28,489	25,221	1,197	1,197

MEAT SEIZED AND DESTROYED.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SUMMARY OF COST TO THE RATEPAYERS OF
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The Total Cost of Property acquired by the Trust has been—

1. Within Compulsory Areas,	£1,607,249	10	0
2. At Oatlands (including cost of laying off for Feuing),	42,194	12	8
3. At Overnewton (including cost of laying off for Feuing),	42,927	1	4
4. Cost of Erection of the Two Model Tenements of Dwellings in Drygate, and Site thereof,	3,426	1	4
5. Expenditure on Formation of Streets, Squares, Sewers, covering over of Molendinar and Camlachie Burns, etc.,	101,970	2	2
6. Lands of Kennyhill, and cost of forming same into "Alexandra Park,"	40,000	0	0
7. Cost of Seven Lodging-houses and Sites,	87,170	13	7
	<u>£1,924,938</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Of which there has been disposed of—

1. For Prices and Feu-duties within Central Areas,	£853,050	4	11
2. For Prices and Feu-duties at Oatlands,	48,513	15	5
3. For Prices and Feu-duties at Overnewton,	49,399	4	3
	<u>950,963</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Giving as the nett cost of the Heritable Subjects at 31st May, 1885,

£973,974 16

For which the Trustees have still on hand Property valued at

681,742 0 8

Showing a deficiency upon realization, if Mr. Carrick's amended valuation be sustained, of

£29 32 15 10

The Total Assessment received from the Ratepayers since 1866 is

£471,557 13 5

And the excess of Liabilities over Assets, as at 31st May, 1885, still to be met by Assessment, but which will be less or more according as the Valuation is sustained, is

51,439 5 7

Giving as the total cost to the Ratepayers from first to last, For which they have obtained—

£522,996 19 0

1. The Alexandra Park ;
2. 92,722 square yards of Ground applied in the formation of 27 New Streets and in the improvement of 24 Existing Streets, being 28,052 square yards of street surface beyond what was contemplated in the original Scheme ; and
3. The Sanitary and Social Amenities produced by the Street, Sewer, and other Public Works, which cost, as above stated, £101,970 2s. 2d.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST—LODGING-HOUSES.

COST AND ACCOMMODATION.

Situation of Lodging-House.	Capital Cost.	Number of Beds.
Drygate, for Males,	£10,910 18 3	287
Greendyke Street, „	11,019 12 8	284
Portugal Street, „	15,991 11 6	308
Clyde Street, Calton, „	14,641 10 1	324
North Woodside Road, „	15,300 0 0	312
Hyde Park Street, „	15,030 6 8	354
East Russell St. (off Kent St.), for Females,	3,324 0 1	94
	£86,217 19 3	1,963

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DURING PAST SIX YEARS.

Nightly Average Number of Beds occupied throughout year.		Gross Receipts.	Repairs, Furnishings, Cleaning, Fuel, Gas, Taxes, Management, etc.	Nett Income.	Nett Income for meeting Interest on Cost per cent.
Year.	No.				
1879-80,	1,352	£6,839 2 8	£4,922 6 5	£1,916 16 3	£2 4 6
1880-81,	1,753	9,064 6 3	5,788 14 3	3,275 12 0	3 16 0
1881-82,	1,774	9,988 19 11	5,695 18 3	4,293 1 8	4 18 6
1882-83,	1,891	10,716 6 6	6,762 4 ■	3,954 2 6	4 10 8
1883-84,	1,936	11,020 10 7	7,339 19 6	3,680 11 1	4 4 5
1884-85,	1,899	10,758 18 10	6,067 15 2	4,691 3 8	5 7 7
		£58,388 4 9	£36,576 17 7	£21,811 7 2	£25 1 8

Nett Average Income over the Six Years, £3,635 4s. 6d. = £4 4s. 3d. per cent on cost.

PUBLIC PARKS AND GALLERIES.

The Parks continue a source of never-failing attraction and pleasure to the citizens, who make very full use of them, as will be seen on reference to the table below. The latest novelties introduced are the ornamental ponds and water-fowl in the Kelvingrove and Alexandra Parks, formed for the most part by "unemployed" labour. These ponds and their graceful occupants are viewed with great interest; and another similar feature, but which costs nothing, in the Kelvingrove Park is the many hundreds of the active little black-headed gull, which have, apparently, become regular summer frequenters of the Kelvin from the Museum upwards. The birds are attracted by the myriads of gnats generated in the river and on its banks, which, but for the birds, would be troublesome.

PARKS.	Visitors to Parks on Sunday, 2nd August, 1885.	Average Nightly Attendance at Band Stands during Season 1885.	Number of Plants Bedded out in 1885.
Glasgow Green, . . .	89,265	6,784	40,000
Kelvingrove Park, . .	47,718	7,960	65,000
Queen's Park, . . .	35,400	4,208	60,000
Alexandra Park, . . .	15,900	2,500	44,000
Totals,	188,283	21,452	209,000

The Swimming Pond in Alexandra Park continues to be well patronized—the bathers between 1st May and 1st August numbering 19,700, and on 1st August no fewer than 2,394 persons paid for admission.

The following are the Receipts and Expenditure of the Trust for five years:—

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Assessment.	Fees, Grazing, etc.	Extraordinary Receipts.	Total Annual Receipts.	Money Borrowed.
1881	£19,311 12 1	£4,606 17 4	£6,599 4 4	£30,517 13 9	£243,626 10 8
1882	22,433 2 6	4,931 0 3	3,520 1 7	30,884 4 4	211,642 18 5
1883	23,636 12 2	2,129 12 2	551 5 5	26,317 9 9	210,013 7 4
1884	24,329 2 4	2,376 17 0	...	26,705 19 4	197,703 13 9
1885	24,163 13 4	2,210 18 7	...	26,374 11 11	261,804 17 1

EXPENDITURE.

Yr.	On Parks, Glasgow Green, and Minor Spaces.	On Galleries and Museums.	Music.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Management and Sundries.	Extraordinary Expenditure.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Capital Account or Assets.
1881	£5,661 14 9	£3,281 11 1	£820 1 9	£12,142 14 6	£1,080 3 10	£7,147 0 2	£30,133 6 1	£273,019 15 9
1882	6,106 4 9	3,888 2 11	654 9 5	11,424 18 10	1,018 11 3	4,501 6 4	27,593 13 6	244,819 16 5
1883	6,402 9 2	3,761 1 7	626 18 1	10,977 6 11	1,222 12 11	2,823 4 1	25,813 12 9	239,972 1 3
1884	7,942 16 9	5,330 14 1	778 12 7	11,993 6 5	1,340 16 1	793 0 0	28,179 5 11	226,196 14 10

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD KEPT AT QUEEN'S PARK.
144 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MONTH.	1880.				1881.				1882.				1883.				1884.			
	Rain-fall.	THERMO-METER.		Dry Days.	Rain-fall.	THERMO-METER.		Dry Days.	Rain-fall.	THERMO-METER.		Dry Days.	Rain-fall.	THERMO-METER.		Dry Days.	Rain-fall.	THERMO-METER.		Dry Days.
		Average.				Average.				Average.				Average.				Average.		
		Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	
January,	2.58	38	32	20	4.0	32	22	27	3.65	43	38	18	6.18	43	34	14	5.55	44	37	12
February,	2.96	45	36	11	3.66	40	32	19	3.89	48	39	13	2.29	46	35	10	5.04	44	35	15
March,	2.24	46	33	23	2.44	44	32	13	3.50	48	38	12	1.25	44	31	23	2.29	47	36	16
April, .	3.11	51	37	13	1.33	50	34	22	1.99	49	37	21	2.02	53	37	18	.72	53	37	20
May, .	1.06	57	40	21	3.46	62	42	17	2.41	60	40	17	2.03	58	40	24	2.92	59	41	18
June, .	2.10	65	46	17	2.26	64	46	14	3.32	65	46	12	2.54	64	46	18	.77	67	46	18
July, .	4.18	66	49	18	3.80	65	51	11	4.03	67	51	8	3.48	64	49	15	5.38	68	51	10
August,	.76	69	51	28	3.33	63	48	17	1.82	68	50	19	4.21	67	49	18	2.71	70	51	20
September,	3.14	64	48	19	1.91	61	47	17	3.46	61	44	14	3.47	63	46	19	2.29	64	47	15
October,	.84	50	34	24	2.22	52	39	23	3.36	54	41	15	3.28	55	40	18	2.95	54	41	19
November,	5.52	42	31	12	5.03	50	37	9	5.50	44	33	11	5.82	45	36	10	3.80	45	34	19
December,	3.60	40	33	18	3.46	44	35	16	4.42	38	28	13	4.30	44	36	13	6.12	40	31	14
Totals,	32.09	53	39	224	33.30	52	39	205	41.35	53	40	173	40.87	54	39	200	40.54	54	40	192

The observations at Queen's Park are taken with great care by Mr. M'Lellan, our most worthy Superintendent of the Parks since their formation. It will be of interest to many who study and have questionings on the subject of the variation of the seasons that I give the experiences of our great-grandfathers on one point—the rain-fall. I find that the rain which fell in Glasgow in the year 1775 measured 43·9 inches; in 1785, 27·19 inches; and in 1795, 36·064; being an average of $35\frac{1}{3}$ inches in these three years. The average of the last five consecutive years, 1880-84, was $37\frac{1}{3}$ inches. A difference of 2 inches is thus exhibited in favour of the “good old times,” but possibly three *successive* years in the last century might have shown less favourably.

CORPORATION GALLERIES.

Interest in the Galleries was greatly stimulated in recent winters by the series of Loan Exhibitions, for which a charge was made. These commenced in December, 1879, with the splendid collection of Indian presents belonging to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which the Prince, on application, graciously lent to the Corporation during a space of eight months. 200,000 visitors inspected the Royal presents.

In September, 1880, the competitive architectural designs for the Municipal Buildings were exhibited for ten days, and were examined by 11,000 persons.

On 1st November, 1880, the instructive exhibition of models and appliances connected with naval architecture and marine engineering, ancient and modern, was opened in the rooms, and was visited by 65,000 persons, very many for the scientific study of the exhibits. In connection with this exhibition a course of nine lectures was delivered by practical men eminent in the scientific and engineering world.

At the close of 1881, a Loan Exhibition, confined to Japanese and Persian art objects, was opened, but although less popular than preceding collections, it attracted 30,000 visitors.

At the close of 1882, an exhibition of Italian art was opened, and was visited by 38,000 persons, and by many art students.

In November, 1883, the claymore or sword of honour, presented by the citizens to Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, designed by a student of the Glasgow School of Art, and the tiara of diamonds presented to Lady Alison, were on exhibition for a week in one of the rooms, and brought together no fewer than 29,048 persons.

And lastly, on 20th December, 1883, a Loan Exhibition of objects illustrative of French decorative art of great

beauty and intrinsic value was opened, and was visited by about 35,000 persons. Perhaps no former collection presented so rich a field for the art student and designer as did this one.

Contributions to these exhibitions were freely granted by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum; and many noblemen and gentlemen generously allowed selections to be made from their collections. It is pleasant to record that in no single instance did any article get astray or receive damage.

But besides these exhibitions in the Corporation Galleries, it should be noticed that an exhibition of Art objects, withdrawn temporarily from the Galleries, was opened in the eastern District within the Tobago Street Police Chambers, in February, 1883, and attracted to it 63,585 visitors in the 35 days that it lasted; and on 26th December, 1884, another exhibition was opened in the southern district of the city, consisting of two departments—one devoted to art and science objects, and the other to industrial products, models, etc. This collection was likewise most popular.

The leading idea of the Town Council and Galleries Committee in instituting special Art Exhibitions was to stimulate a higher knowledge and purer love of art in the gradually widening art-loving circles of the city, and there can be little doubt but a genuine stimulus has been given in that direction; especially must studious youths have seen and learned a great deal that may bear fruit. In briefly noticing these exhibitions as a somewhat new departure, it is right to state that their inspiration is largely if not wholly due to Bailie Jackson, chairman of the Galleries Committee, now gone to his rest, who, besides, devoted himself untiringly to ensure the completeness and success of every one of them.

VISITORS TO CORPORATION GALLERIES.

MONTHS.	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.	Year 1883.	Year 1884.
January, - - -	28,316	14,390	6,847	8,010	8,595
February, - - -	9,388	7,605	5,998	6,425	5,157
March, - - -	80,754	9,229	6,469	11,651	11,078
April, - - -	31,439	9,362	5,912	9,553	9,584
May, - - -	18,802	3,146	3,181	3,370	4,508
June, - - -	10,013	2,982	2,406	3,264	15,514
July, - - -	26,942	7,469	3,901	6,162	14,940
August, - - -	4,204	4,758	3,826	4,543	12,289
September, - -	11,468	4,053	9,040	5,467	7,788
October, - - -	closed.	3,974	2,596	25,034	5,923
November, - -	14,803	2,834	2,545	11,477	5,649
December, - -	9,862	3,878	3,251	3,622	4,998
Totals, - - -	245,991	73,680	55,972	98,578	106,023

VISITORS TO KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

MONTHS.	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.	Year 1883.	Year 1884.
January, - - -	17,486	15,913	18,791	18,033	15,653
February, - - -	11,555	7,342	11,058	11,100	13,348
March, - - -	16,980	10,439	15,743	15,454	14,628
April, - - -	17,733	17,115	18,368	16,621	15,730
May, - - -	24,064	20,619	26,744	21,332	19,845
June, - - -	24,729	23,867	25,599	24,867	21,519
July, - - -	41,458	42,655	42,988	37,475	35,497
August, - - -	25,249	29,308	30,871	27,358	25,392
September, - -	17,659	17,681	19,307	21,040	16,959
October, - - -	12,638	12,365	11,044	12,876	11,251
November, - -	5,709	7,300	6,634	7,619	7,686
December, - -	6,450	7,520	6,191	9,354	6,632
Totals, - - -	221,710	212,124	233,338	223,129	204,140

THE LIGHTING OF OUR STREETS, COURTS, AND COMMON STAIRS.

The lighting of our thoroughfares and courts is so familiar an amenity of modern town life that it is difficult to conceive of the conditions of the city after nightfall in earlier times, before the civilizing, and protecting, influences of lamps were introduced. Mr. Hamilton, our capable Superintendent of Lighting, has kindly furnished me with the materials for the following table:—

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAMPS AND STAIR BURNERS
Lighted by the Watching and Lighting Committee, and Quantity of Gas
Consumed for year ending May, 1885.

Number of— Public Street Lamps, (Defrayed from Rates.)	8,850	Cost of Gas consumed,	£13,324 ■ 4
Private Street and Court Lamps, (Paid by Proprietors of Property.)	3,322	Do.,	3,092 18 4
Private Lamps, etc., (Paid by their Owners.)	594	Do.,	680 18 0
	12,766		
Jets on Common Stairs,	27,279	Do.,	12,714 16 6
Total Lights in charge of Com- mittee,	40,045	Cost of Gas,	£29,812 19 2
Lamplighters employed,	107	Wages,	£7,100 9 8
Stairlighters do.,	235	Do.,	8,282 7 6
	342		£15,382 17 2

Great improvements in lighting and appliances have been introduced of late years. As evidence of this, the Superintendent informs me that on his appointment eight years ago, when the number of lights was about ten per cent. fewer than now, the consumpt of gas was 41 millions cubic feet, and that last year it was over 79 millions. On the other hand, the discontinuance of the ladder system of lamp lighting led to a substantial reduction in the number of employees.

Glasgow is, I believe, unique in having its common stairs lit by the authorities. To a large extent the tenants, through the landlords, recoup the cost of stair lights, but it is no secret that the operation is, to some extent, a burden on the rates. I do not suppose any one now considers a moderate taxation, for such a purpose, misapplied, for a more humanizing expedient to the dwellers in flatted tenements—in the poorer and crowded quarters in particular—could not have been devised. The functions, *watching and lighting*, suggest the intimate relations between the two branches of the Committee's duties, perhaps, with the health, the most important duties laid on municipal rulers. They originated, almost together, in Glasgow in the beginning of the present century.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

The cleansing of a town ought to be an all-important consideration with the authorities, and in Glasgow this is the case, for as little as possible is left to individuals, and as much as possible is done under the vigilant direction and statutory authority of the Town Council. Most properly the Committee charged by the Town Council with the cleansing of the city is the General Health Committee. This Committee again delegate the duties to certain of their number who are appointed a "Sub-Committee on Cleansing."

Mr. Young, the energetic Superintendent of the department, has furnished me with some particulars of the *modus operandi*.

The work of the Cleansing Department embraces—

- (1) The scavenging and watering of all public streets;
- (2) The collection, removal, and disposal of all night-soil and general city refuse, including street sweepings;
- (3) The scavenging of all private streets and courts common to two or more occupiers.

These sections, although organized under one management, are accounted for separately. The two first sections are a charge on the general police rate. The last is met by a

special assessment of one penny per £ payable by the proprietors benefited.

The following table gives the figures under the various headings for the last four years respectively. It has to be observed that, owing to a statutory alteration, the last year (1884-85) closed on May 31st, instead of May 15th, as formerly.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85. (381 days.)
Nett cost of night-soil and refuse removal, including street detritus,	£20,277	£23,078	£23,930	£28,101
Nett cost of public street scavenging,	£12,172	£10,096	£9,850	£10,545
Nett cost of private street and court scavenging,	£10,415	£9,849	£10,530	£10,969
Mileage of streets,	176½	.....	.....	.....
Average number of men employed,	804	754	771	798
Average stud of horses,	166	170	177	179
Cost of feeding and litter per week for each horse,	15/1	14/8½	13/2½	12/4
Average cartage (exclusive of water) per working day (313),	690	691	727	721

Almost the whole of the city manure and refuse is despatched by rail in the department's own waggons, of which there are 600 in number, and it has been distributed over 15 counties in the following proportions :—

COUNTIES.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Percentage to Lanark,	34.40	34.65	38.13
„ Renfrew,	15.54	13.33	14.90
„ Ayr,	9.11	8.62	9.43
„ Stirling,	10.14	9.96	8.74
„ Linlithgow,	4.08	6.17	7.42
„ Perth,	7.74	9.44	6.03
„ Forfar,	6.54	4.84	3.93
„ Fife,	4.02	3.90	3.74
„ Edinburgh,	3.27	3.88	3.07
„ Dumbarton,	3.90	2.78	2.48
„ Haddington,	0.81	1.87	1.54
„ Kinross,	0.35	0.34	0.32
„ Peebles,	0.03	0.18	0.25
„ Dumfries,	0.07	.....	0.02
„ Kincardine, . . . .	.....	0.06	.....

The satisfactory disposal of the city refuse has of late years received the most anxious consideration of the Sub-Committee and the Council, with a view to have it manipulated with a minimum of unsavouriness and also to make it more pure and inviting to the farmers. The result has been that during the last five years a system of *daily despatch* has been adopted, and storing depots within the city have been discontinued. To effect this change, refuse despatch works have been erected in St. Rollox and Tradeston districts. Within the specially designed buildings mechanical and other appliances have been provided for dealing summarily with the heterogeneous refuse collected from the streets, ash-bins, and conveniences of the city. The non-manurial rubbish is separated by a rotary screen and passed into cremating furnaces. The manurial constituents pass in regulated quantities into a mixer. This machine forms the whole into a deodorized compound which it discharges into the railway waggons. The manure-laden waggons are promptly despatched either to supply farmers' orders or to a storing yard ten miles distant from the city. The macadamized road scrapings and a portion of the surplus manure are sent to Fulwood Moss Farm, reclaimed from bog in 1879, and cropped by this department. The cinders separated by the screen are the only fuel used in the works. The works are thoroughly ventilated by powerful fans. The foul air exhausted by these fans is introduced under the bars of the cremating furnaces and purified. Solder is melted from the meat tins in a special furnace, and sold. The tins themselves are sold for a special purpose, as also old boots, glass, etc. In addition to these refuse despatch works, the Cleansing Department has its regular workshops for making and repairing the plant used in the various branches of the establishment. There are thus among the employees of the department, 3 engineers, 6 horseshoers, 6 blacksmiths, 8 joiners and cartwrights, 6 waggonbuilders, 2 painters, and 2 saddlers.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The following Table, for the last four years, gives some idea of the work performed by Superintendent Paterson and his intrepid Brigade:—

FIRES ATTENDED BY BRIGADE.

Year.	Dwelling-Houses.	Business Premises.	Total.	Estimated Losses.	Fires outside City.	Electric Street Alarms.		Hours of Outbreak.	
						Times rung.	Times rung mischievously.	7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m.
1881	136	269	405	£121,000	8	166	19	172	233
1882	134	245	379	153,000	9	152	21	161	218
1883	136	256	392	234,000	8	160	12	164	228
1884	131	272	403	72,000	15	182	16	142	261

The leading appliances in use at present are:—5 steam engines, capable, together, of discharging with great force 3,000 gallons of water per minute; 9 manual engines; 28,000 feet of hose on machines and in reserve; 79 permanent and 52 auxiliary firemen (the latter police constables); 13 horses.

It is in contemplation to run steamers from the Western and Southern district stations.

The first fire engine was got by the Corporation in 1657, five years after the great fire which destroyed one-third of the town, from the Trongate southwards, and unhoused some thousands of people. The engine was similar to one in use in the Capital, and its functions are described in the Council Minutes as for “the occasiune of suddent fyre in spouting out of water thereon.” As another destructive fire, from the Trongate northwards, occurred in 1677, the engine, if brought into use, would appear to have been inadequate; and no wonder, seeing great part of the structure of Glasgow houses was then of wood. In rebuilding after these fires stone was more largely employed.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

I am enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Borthwick, to give the following table exhibiting the patronage bestowed on the Public Baths and Wash-Houses since their opening, and the financial results. At first sight it will appear as if they are not self-supporting; but in this respect they do not seem to differ from the Improvement Trust Lodging Houses and other successful enterprises of the Corporation. A little more time to develop and get known and appreciated, and less industrial depression, and the financial aspect will doubtless be reversed. At the worst, a little public money can hardly be better spent than in developing among the masses habits of cleanliness of person and attire, and among young men and women a taste for the healthful exercise of swimming, and in providing the necessary facilities.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, 1878-85.

Year.	Number of Baths Open.		Bathers.	Washings of Clothes.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.
1878-79	One	Greenhead Baths, opened August, 1878, ...	55,750	9,872	£879 2 11	£1,099 9 11
1879-80	"	... ..	81,384	12,358	1,260 2 6	1,269 4 7
1880-81	"	... ..	85,104	12,505	1,489 5 5	1,105 5 1
1881-82	"	... ..	82,937	11,252	1,593 10 4	1,111 8 10
1882-83	Two	North Woodside Baths, opened Sept., 1882, ...	141,732	17,391	2,442 15 5	* 4,811 8 5
1883-84	Three	Cranstonhill Baths, opened May, 1883, ...	274,946	37,467	4,565 0 2	6,986 14 5
1884-85	Five	Townhead Baths, opened June, 1884, and Gorbals Baths, opened April, 1885, ...	371,749	53,581	6,175 6 5	10,085 14 10
		Totals,	1,093,602	154,426	£18,405 3 2	£26,469 6 1

* In this year Interest on Capital expended is charged against the Baths and Wash-Houses, for the first time, and that on the Baths in process of erection, as well as on those open to the public.

GLASGOW CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.

TABLE SHOWING LENGTHS OF TRAMWAYS AND DATES OF OPENING.

	Miles. Fur. Yds.			Date opened to Public.
1. St. George's Cross <i>via</i> Cambridge Street to Eglinton Toll, - - -	2	2	2	19th August, 1872.
2. Crescents to Cambridge Street, - - -	0	7	116	7th October, "
3. Bridgeton and Candleriggs, - - -	1	0	0	2nd December, "
4. Bridge Street to Paisley Road Toll, - -	0	6	40	16th " "
5. St. George's Cross to Belhaven Terrace, -	1	2	39	27th " "
6. Whiteinch to Crescents <i>via</i> Derby Street, - - - - -	2	4	20	27th " "
7. St. Vincent Place Branch, - - - - -	0	1	20	27th " "
8. Dumbarton Road—Elderslie Street to Derby Street, - - - - -	0	3	130	3rd March, 1873.
9. Jamaica Street, along Argyle Street to Elderslie Street, - - - - -	0	6	105	1st May, "
10. Jamaica Street to Candleriggs, - - - -	0	3	67	13th June, "
11. St. Vincent Place to Dennistoun, - - -	1	4	60	22nd November, "
12. Great Hamilton Street <i>via</i> Kent Street to Bellgrove, - - - - -	0	4	61	1st December, "
13. Bellgrove to Camlachie Burn, - - - -	0	4	75	19th " "
14. Port-Eglinton Toll to Butterbiggins Road <i>via</i> Pollokshaws Road, - - -	0	1	66	16th March, 1874.
15. New City Road <i>via</i> Cowcaddens to Sauchiehall Street, - - - - -	0	3	178	18th April, "
16. The Cross, along Gallowgate to Kent Street, - - - - -	0	2	56	27th June, "
17. Camlachie Burn to near Camlachie Toll, - - - - -	0	1	160	3rd July, 1875.
18. Bridgeton Cross along London Road, - -	0	3	186	25th August, "
19. Port-Eglinton Toll to Queen's Park, - -	0	5	68	29th November, "
20. Queen's Park Gate to Langside Road, - -	0	0	153	29th June, 1876.
21. Belhaven Terrace westward along Great Western Road, - - - - -	0	2	84	20th March, 1880.
22. Butterbiggins Road to Shawlands, - - -	1	0	21	15th May, "
23. St. Vincent Place to foot of Glassford Street, - - - - -	0	2	166	20th August, "
24. St. George's Cross to near Garscube Road Toll, - - - - -	0	5	212	20th " "
25. The Cross <i>via</i> Saltmarket Street to Queen Mary Avenue, - - - - -	1	6	78	27th " " "
26. Near Camlachie Toll to Parkhead, - - -	0	3	136	30th December, "
27. Rutherglen Road and Rutherglen Loan, -	0	5	36	1st January, 1881.
28. Norfolk and Govan Streets, - - - - -	0	3	146	12th " "
29. Garscube Road Toll to Burgh Buildings, Maryhill, - - - - -	■	7	176	23rd May, "
30. Burgh Buildings, Maryhill, to Terminus, - - - - -	0	4	192	13th March, 1882.
31. Bridgeton Cross along Dalmarnock Road, - - - - -	0	5	126	15th September, "
32. Shawlands to Pollokshaws, - - - - -	0	6	166	15th " "
33. Cowcaddens along Garscube Road, - - -	■	4	128	15th " "
Branches and Stable line connections, -	1	0	215	Various times.
Total Length of Lines, - - -	26	0	184	

GLASGOW CORPORATION TRAMWAYS—PAYMENTS BY COMPANY TO THE CORPORATION.

	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Renewal Fund.	Mileage Rate of Streets within City.	Total Payments to Corporation.
1873,	£1,244 14 10	£1,648 5 7	£1,909 10 0	£333 15 7	£5,136 6 0
1874,	7,390 19 10	4,441 19 7	5,606 3 3	1,117 9 6	18,556 12 2
1875,	8,769 10 7	5,635 14 10	6,456 0 2	1,465 12 1	22,326 17 8
1876,	9,139 11 6	6,040 8 11	6,955 12 7	1,416 0 7	23,551 13 7
1877,	9,739 16 3	6,405 1 4	7,287 3 11	1,406 9 11	24,838 11 5
1878,	9,960 2 4	6,612 11 9	7,543 4 10	1,397 5 8	25,513 4 7
1879,	9,996 9 6	6,659 5 7	7,453 6 4	1,397 12 10	25,506 14 3
1880,	10,059 0 1	6,690 15 8	7,455 14 10	1,397 12 10	25,603 3 5
1881,	11,135 10 10	6,707 10 0	7,456 0 0	1,647 8 9	26,946 9 7
1882,	11,984 8 1	6,707 10 0	7,456 0 0	1,840 8 7	27,988 6 9
1883,	12,142 11 10	6,707 10 0	7,456 0 0	1,940 7 1	28,246 8 11
1884,	11,936 4 9	6,718 10 11	7,456 0 0	2,632 15 0	28,743 11 5
1885,	11,826 18 1	6,725 12 6	7,456 0 0	2,666 5 0	28,674 15 7
Total	£121,001 18 7	£81,201 16 9	£92,000 6 0	£20,000 0 0	£314,209 11 6

TRAMWAYS—PAYMENTS BY COMPANY.

ABSTRACT OF SOME PARTICULARS OF THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS.

For Half-Year ending	Average Miles run per day.	Gross Receipts by Cars and Omnibuses.	Average per Mile.	Total Expenditure per Mile, including Corporation Charges.	Net Available Balance.	Amount of Dividend Paid.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on Capital Called up.
30th June, 1872,	—	£34,712	—	—	£4,098	£2,916	5
31st Dec. „	—	46,604	—	—	2,971	—	nil.
30th June, 1873,	—	51,933	—	—	3,073	—	nil.
31st Dec. „	—	55,913	—	—	5,289	—	nil.
30th June, 1874,	—	53,976	—	—	1,730	—	nil.
31st Dec. „	5,210	52,972	1/3½	16½d.	724	—	nil.
30th June, 1875,	5,439	54,744	1/3½	16½	557	—	nil.
31st Dec. „	5,856	63,010	1/4½	15	3,887	4,375	3½
30th June, 1876,	6,888	67,579	1/3	14½	4,337	4,375	3½
31st Dec. „	7,922	75,006	1/2½	13½	6,557	5,833	4½
30th June, 1877,	8,134	79,354	1/3	13½	9,451	7,875	5
31st Dec. „	8,370	83,494	1/3½	13½	13,535	9,625	6½
30th June, 1878,	8,271	81,792	1/3½	12½	11,834	9,187	5½
31st Dec. „	8,460	81,315	1/2½	12½	12,415	9,187	5½
30th June, 1879,	8,452	72,463	1/1½	11½	12,136	8,312	5½
31st Dec. „	8,546	73,518	1/1	11½	12,393	9,187	5½
30th June, 1880,	8,415	77,376	1/2½	11½	15,471	11,375	7½
31st Dec. „	9,321	83,685	1/1½	11½	18,088	14,437	9½
30th June, 1881,	9,874	85,102	1/1½	11½	17,553	14,437	9½
31st Dec. „	10,756	95,188	1/1½	11½	20,085	15,750	10
30th June, 1882,	11,074	98,740	1/1½	11½	21,427	19,937	11½
31st Dec. „	11,741	102,444	1/1½	11½	19,069	15,750	10
30th June, 1883,	11,782	101,533	1/1½	11½	21,151	17,062	10½
31st Dec. „	12,268	104,821	1/1	10½	22,565	17,937	11½
30th June, 1884,	12,593	102,433	1/0½	10½	20,428	16,625	10½
31st Dec. „	13,051	104,420	1/0½	10½	20,292	15,750	10

PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of Horses,	1,758	1,921	2,113	2,100	2,177
„ Mules, -	78	72	130	266	249
„ Cars, -	178	200	225	233	233
„ Omnibuses,	20	20	23	24	24
„ Brakes, -	...	...	7	8	10
Miles run in year,	2,785,562	3,229,902	3,559,770	3,764,215	4,000,558
Passengers carried,	33,021,496	37,111,872	41,264,935	42,375,611	42,704,816

EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY.

The servants of the Company number 1,030, of whom 43 are females. The office staff consists of 27 persons; there are 241 drivers, 241 conductors, 23 stablemen and inspectors, 205 strappers and feeders, 134 skilled workmen, and 159 loftmen, carters, labourers, etc. The whole system is under the entire management of Mr. John Duncan, who holds the dual position of Secretary and Manager, and it would perhaps be difficult for the Company to find another gentleman his equal in energy, clear-headedness, and devotion to their interests.

THE VALE OF CLYDE TRAMWAYS COMPANY—PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK ON
GOVAN SECTION.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of Engines, {	The line was worked by Hughes' Tramway and Locomotive Coy. to 21st July, 1881.			8	8	9	9
" " Cars (Large),				8	8	8	10
" " (Small),				6	7	4	3
Miles run in Year, - -	117,047	125,392	144,025	157,202	167,903	167,807	181,084
Passengers carried, - -	1,708,103	1,709,876	2,169,550	2,647,562	3,385,914	2,996,608	2,241,304
Receipts,	£8,407	£8,671	£10,874	£13,382	£14,893	£14,431	£10,333
*Length of Line, 2½ miles,							

* Of the above 2½ miles only 1¾ miles were used by the Company previous to 1st December, 1884, the whole length of the line being used after that date.

Eight of the large cars hold 63 passengers, and two hold 64 passengers. The small cars hold 40 passengers.

MUSIC PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION.

Two centuries ago the Corporation gave the citizens their first musical treat, from their own purse, when chimes were erected in the Cross Steeple in 1666. By means of mechanical apparatus a few set airs were discoursed each day at intervals; but after a time the musical taste had so improved that the citizens craved a wider range, only to be gratified by manual performance. The Town Council accordingly employed a person to perform upon the bells by hand, but first of all he had to be sent to the Capital to receive lessons in the art. The chimes have been repeatedly renewed and improved since 1666—the latest renewal being in 1881, under the convenership of Bailie Mowat, when an entirely new set of bells, sixteen in number, was erected, and adapted for both mechanical and manual playing.

In 1855, at the suggestion of Bailie Alexander Harvey, a lover and encourager of music, the Town Council had the City Hall organ erected at a cost of £1,600, and in the same year Mr. Lambeth was appointed organist. During the last ten winters Mr. Lambeth has given recitals on the instrument on Saturday afternoons to large and appreciative audiences.

In 1873 the brass band music was introduced into the Parks and Glasgow Green during the summer months—three performances weekly being given in each of the Kelvingrove Park and Glasgow Green, and two performances weekly in the Queen's and Alexandra Parks.

In 1881 the Town Council (Police) gave permission and pecuniary support to the establishing of a band from among the members of the police force.

The sum annually disbursed from the public purse for all four descriptions of music is about £1,300; and probably there are few, if any, in the community who do not consider the money wisely expended.

NEW MUSIC BELLS IN THE CROSS STEEPLE.

This new chime of bells was inaugurated by the Town Council on 26th December, 1881. The bells, sixteen in number, are of the following notes:—

G, A, B_b, B, C, D, E_b, E, F, F[#], G, A, B_b, B, C, D; the sizes varying from 40" to 21", with chiming apparatus, etc. The cost was £1,165.

The first group of music bells was fitted up in the same steeple in 1736, at a cost of £316. For the rest of the century, before the city's central promenade was distracted by its nineteenth century din, our merchant princes had their meridian leisure enlivened by these earlier chimes, and they were most careful to have them kept in tune.

CHIMES IN STEEPLE OF BLACKFRIARS CHURCH.

In 1885 a chime of bells was placed in the spire of Blackfriars Church, at a cost of £230.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CANDLERIGGS AND BELL STREET.

The improvements in progress in the Candleriggs will, it is believed, mark a new era for a thoroughfare that has maintained its business character when other streets around have been left behind. The new frontages to the City Hall and Bazaar will be an architectural feature of the street; the improved approaches to the Hall, where the citizens still love to congregate, will ensure their greater comfort and safety; the Bazaar extension will enable this useful emporium to renew its youth and enter upon an enlarged career of usefulness; the widening of Bell Street from 30 to 60 feet, commenced some years ago, by the Improvement Trustees, and now about to be completed, will increase the amenities of the whole district; and the much-needed extension of the Central Police Chambers and Courts, upon which little improvement has been wrought since built in 1825, is now made practicable without removal from the present site, as was at one time contemplated.

LICENSING COURT.

LICENCES GRANTED FOR SALE OF EXCISEABLE LIQUORS.

Year.	Hotels.	Public Houses.	Grocers.	Total.	Average Rental.
1858	44	1,414	164	1,622	£40 16 0
1873	37	1,560	272	1,869	69 3 9
1874	33	1,565	269	1,867	72 18 0
1875	32	1,556	268	1,856	79 0 0
1876	34	1,546	268	1,848	86 0 0
1877	33	1,521	268	1,822	93 6 0
1878	29	1,519	266	1,814	97 6 0
1879	28	1,505	266	1,799	102 14 0
1880	28	1,498	273	1,799	106 10 3
1881	26	1,497	271	1,794	103 13 9
1882	26	1,492	270	1,788	104 10 6
1883	28	1,485	265	1,778	104 12 0
1884	24	1,471	263	1,758	104 12 6

I have introduced the year 1858 into the preceding Table for purposes of comparison. The Rental column of the Table is perhaps its most interesting feature, the next the large diminution in the number of premises designated Hotels. But the term "Hotel" conveys to the mind in these days something very different from the average Hotel of 1858—something indeed palatial.

GLASGOW POLICE COURT.

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIMES AND CONTRAVENTIONS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Convicted of crimes against person and property and malicious mischief, -	3,394	3,148	3,322	3,387	3,467
Convicted of police offences—chiefly simple assault, disorderly conduct, and drunkenness, -	37,017	37,317	38,522	36,439	35,292
Convicted of contraventions of local Acts and Bye-laws, -	6,225	6,023	5,843	5,046	4,004
Totals, -	46,636	46,488	47,687	44,872	42,763

It will be understood that this record is largely in excess

of the actual number of *separate* individuals dealt with by the magistrates and police. In particular, the second class of offenders is greatly swelled by a large number of persons appearing before the courts oftener than once, indeed frequently, in a year.

MARINE POLICE COURT.

NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED BEFORE THE MARINE POLICE COURT IN THE YEARS 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, AND 1884.

Years.	Crimes.	Offences.	Contraventions of Regulations.	Total.
1880	186	331	596	1,113
1881	183	334	595	1,112
1882	171	354	640	1,165
1883	165	269	626	1,060
1884	260	482	576	1,318

NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED ON BOARD SHIPS AND ON THE QUAYS, DURING YEARS 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, AND 1884.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Injured on Quays,	25	39	33	54	69
„ on Board Ships,	58	71	111	97	89
„ by falling into Rivers and Docks,	16	30	58	95	53
Attempted suicide by jumping into River,	1	1	3	1	3
	100	141	205	247	184

FATAL ACCIDENTS, SUDDEN DEATHS, SUICIDES, ETC., REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

	1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowned in River, Canals, Docks, etc.,	58	12	70	60	8	68	63	8	71	59	12	71	74	10	84
Died Suddenly on Streets, in Workshops, etc.,	55	5	60	40	15	55	46	17	63	53	8	61	47	16	63
Killed by Carts, Carriages, etc.,	9	3	12	8	5	13	9	4	13	11	4	15	7	2	9
" Tramway Cars,	5	—	5	2	1	3	5	—	5	2	—	2	2	1	3
" Being Crushed in Music Halls,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	14
" Falling down Stairs,	19	4	23	10	9	19	5	3	8	12	6	18	9	3	12
" Falling on Streets,	—	—	—	4	1	5	2	—	2	4	1	5	4	1	5
" Falling from Windows,	3	2	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	2	6	5	1	6
" Falling from Buildings,	2	—	2	4	—	4	10	—	10	5	—	5	4	—	4
" Fall of Building Material,	2	—	2	13	—	13	4	—	4	4	—	4	2	—	2
" Falling over Stair Railings,	1	1	2	2	—	2	1	2	3	4	2	6	6	—	6
" Machinery,	2	1	3	6	—	6	3	—	3	4	—	4	10	—	10
" on Railways,	9	—	9	8	—	8	20	—	20	26	—	26	21	—	21
" Board Ships,	7	—	7	1	—	1	4	—	4	7	—	7	5	—	5
" by Explosion of Boiler,	25	—	25	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
" in Workshops,	—	—	—	7	—	7	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
" by Swallowing Poison inadvertently,	1	2	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	1
" Overdose of Drink,	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	3	5	4	9	1	—	1
" Explosion of Gas,	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" Sundry Causes,	3	4	7	4	—	4	3	—	3	9	2	11	8	1	9
" Burnt to Death,	3	10	13	3	7	10	1	6	7	3	4	7	1	4	5
" Scalded to Death,	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
" Suffocated,	—	2	2	6	1	7	5	1	6	1	2	3	1	—	1
" Poisoned by Eating Tinned Mutton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
" Suicides,	20	8	28	24	5	29	18	12	30	28	13	41	24	6	30
" Bodies of New-born Children Found,	12	6	18	12	8	20	9	7	16	11	11	22	12	7	19

FATAL ACCIDENTS, ETC.

GLASGOW SHERIFF COURT.

CIVIL CASES.

YEAR.	Ordinary Court Cases.	Debts Recovery Cases.	Small Debt Cases.	Summary Ejectments used against Tenants paying rents under £30 per annum, where tenure for less than a year.	Cessio Cases.	Miscellaneous Proceedings under Statute.	TOTAL.
	No limit to amount.	£12 to £50.	£12 and under.				
1873	1,239	943	13,602	1,494	46	3,400	20,724
1874	1,309	1,039	14,646	1,394	37	3,372	21,797
1875	1,537	1,231	15,417	1,481	42	3,642	23,350
1876	1,514	1,312	16,031	1,675	49	4,182	24,763
1877	1,622	1,691	18,742	1,532	88	4,651	28,326
1878	1,856	1,925	19,915	1,307	128	5,380	30,511
1879	2,125	1,680	19,078	1,571	146	6,167	30,767
1880	1,510	1,501	18,255	1,316	97	4,616	27,295
1881	1,472	1,229	16,039	1,452	129	4,293	24,614
1882	1,641	1,333	16,664	1,721	176	3,924	25,459
1883	1,488	1,316	16,723	1,959	195	4,131	25,812
1884	1,613	1,437	16,169	1,829	205	3,536	24,789

It will be seen from this table of the actions raised in the Sheriff Court that the business of the Civil Courts ebbs and flows with the condition of trade and commerce. The sudden increase of ordinary actions in 1878 and 1879 arose out of the crisis in the building trade, and in manufacturing and commercial circles, but these being disposed of, the number of cases declined to the normal amount.

The amended process of cessio is being used as a compulsitor, in place of imprisonment, for the recovery of debt and also for the winding up of small estates. Hence the increased number of such cases.

In the People's, or Small Debt Court, the cases do not increase in number; on the contrary, they were no more in 1884 than in 1876, and very much fewer than in 1877 and following years. This is testimony that the working classes last year were in an improved position to meet their en-

gagements. As no appeal can be taken, unless on extreme points, from the judgments delivered in the Small Debt Court, the luxury of a speedy despatch is obtained in it.

GLASGOW SHERIFF COURT.

CRIMINAL CASES.

YEAR.	Accused Persons tried by Sheriff and Jury or by High Court of Justiciary.	Tried by Sheriff Summarily.	TOTAL.
1880	453	572	1,025
1881	486	785	1,271
1882	489	811	1,300
1883	622	660	1,282
1884	711	689	1,400

GLASGOW CIRCUIT COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary, as now constituted, was established in 1672, when the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton were conjoined. This arrangement continued till 1873, when Dumbarton was detached from the Glasgow Circuit, and the county of Bute took its place. At first, two Circuits were held in Glasgow in Spring and Autumn; in 1828, a third, or Winter Circuit, was introduced; and in 1881, three additional Circuits. The interval between the Assizes is now, therefore, of two months' duration, as against four and six months. The chief reason for increasing the number of Courts was to lessen the hardship to prisoners awaiting trial.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates are accustomed to receive Her Majesty's Judges with imposing ceremonial, to which the military contribute; but the Judges, in recently introducing the three additional Circuit sittings, desired them to be considered as merely supplementary, and as not requiring very special public recognition.

The following is a *vidimus* of the Justiciary Court business for the past four years :—

CIRCUIT COURT TRIALS IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Date of Circuit.	Judges.	Duration of Court.	Number of Indictments.	Number of Accused Persons.
		Days.		
25-29 April, 1881,	Lords Moncrieff and Mure,	5	67	102
16-22 Aug., „	Lords Deas and Craighill,	6	45	65
25-27 Oct., „	Lords Mure and Craighill,	3	33	58
27-29 Dec., „	Lords Deas and Craighill,	3	28	66
21-22 Feby., 1882,	Lords Young and Adam,	2	26	41
20 April, „	Lords Young and Adam,	1	15	22
20-22 June, „	Lords Young and Mure,	3	44	66
22-24 Aug., „	Lords Young and Mure,	2	22	33
18-19 Oct., „	Lords Deas and Adam,	2	22	31
26-28 Dec., „	Lords Young and Adam,	3	46	74
21-23 Feby., 1883,	Lords Deas and Craighill,	3	30	46
24-26 April, „	Lords Deas and Adam,	3	25	42
20-21 June, „	Lords Young and Mure,	2	22	36
21-22 Aug., „	Lords Young and Craighill,	2	40	60
18-20 Oct., „	Lords Craighill and Adam,	3	35	59
26-27 Dec., „	Lords Deas and Craighill,	2	20	34
26-27 Feby., 1884,	Lords Deas and Craighill,	2	27	48
21-23 April, „	Lords Mure and Craighill,	3	41	68
16-17 June, „	Lords Young and Mure,	2	35	51
19-20 Aug., „	Lords Moncrieff and Craighill,	2	29	59
20-22 Oct., „	Lords Craighill and Adam,	3	54	93
22-24 Dec., „	Lords Young and Mure,	3	44	69

At the Court in April, 1883, two men (poachers) were found guilty of the murder of two gamekeepers near Port-Glasgow, and suffered the capital penalty at Duke Street Prison, being the first execution within its walls.

JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT, GLASGOW.

FOR LOWER WARD OF THE COUNTY.

Year.	Small Debt Cases, £5 and under.	Cases under Special Statute, e.g. Excise, Customs, Education, Cruelty, etc.	Board of Trade Inquiries.	Police Cases.	Total.
1880	4,654	431	13	838	5,936
1881	5,052	333	15	829	6,229
1882	6,289	330	14	1,049	7,682
1883	4,778	332	17	1,007	6,134
1884	6,325	390	*9	955	7,679

* During this year several inquiries into shipping casualties under the Merchants' Shipping Act were held before the Sheriff. Hitherto they had been exclusively conducted before the Justices.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

The next Table forcibly illustrates the recent history of the building trade of the city. It shows how great was its activity for some years before 1878, and how suddenly it was caught in the disastrous storm. But it is satisfactory to find from these Dean of Guild records, as from every other presented, that substantial progress is again being made, and it may be accepted that there is little of the haphazard or visionary in the building now in progress.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT—LININGS GRANTED IN LAST TWELVE YEARS.

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DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

Year.	DEAN OF GUILD.	HOUSES.				SHOPS.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	Ware-houses, Workshops, Stores, Stables, &c.	Alterations and Additions.	Estimated Cost.
		One Apartment.	Two Apartments.	Three Apartments.	Above three Apartments.		Churches, Halls, and Schools.			
1873	Mr. Patrick Playfair,	1,338	2,198	802	125	532	28	240	162	£1,210,514
1874	Do.,	1,081	2,125	778	408	508	21	202	196	1,345,800
1875	Mr. James King,	1,112	2,669	1,250	551	841	45	201	240	1,826,150
1876	Do.,	965	2,803	1,248	730	899	26	205	224	2,125,249
1877	Sir James Watson,	851	2,190	643	279	879	20	172	120	1,564,360
1878	Do.,	194	531	187	121	120	17	149	148	755,717
1879	Mr. Jas. Stevenson, & Mr. Patrick Playfair,	78	243	95	85	52	13	65	66	431,970
1880	Mr. J. B. Mirrlees,	38	227	106	121	22	9	86	112	355,430
1881	Do.,	123	153	97	46	28	14	79	98	307,640
1882	Mr. Alex. Stephen,	40	287	114	91	7	20	93	115	378,690
1883	Do.,	41	199	95	56	19	13	89	114	594,943
1884	Mr. Wm. M'Ewen,	97	258	196	36	27	15	99	88	697,005
	Totals,	5,958	13,883	5,611	2,629	3,934	241	1,680	1,683	£11,593,468

ADMISSIONS TO BURGESS ROLL.

Year.	Merchant Rank.	Trades Rank.	Total.	Nett Fees or "Fines" paid by Entrants. Divided thus—			
				To Corporation.	To Merchants House.	To Trades House.	Total.
1873	8	164	172	£182	£40	£130	£352
1874	7	186	193	262	34	186	482
1875	10	178	188	255	38	181	474
1876	7	170	177	194	40	139	373
1877	7	256	263	369	46	262	677
1878	5	233	238	332	41	237	611
1879	4	152	156	192	34	135	361
1880	5	152	157	211	34	151	396
1881	2	231	233	311	42	220	573
1882	1	192	193	260	34	184	478
1883	4	200	204	288	35	200	523
1884	2	252	254	382	42	269	693
Annual Average over 12 years,	62	2366	2428	3238	460	2294	5993
	5	197	202	£270	£39	£191	£500

This Table exhibits the admissions to the ancient Burgh Roll of the City during the past twelve years. In the year 1877, when trade and business were bright in the city, the admissions were 263, being the most numerous in the whole of this record. In 1884 the admissions were 254, being the next highest, and may be another evidence of an improved tone in the community.

GLASGOW COURT HOUSES.

The erection and maintenance of the Sheriff and Justiciary Court Houses were charges upon the city down to the year 1836, when the county was brought in to share the expense; and now both city and county are for the future to be relieved by the Treasury of the entire maintenance, and also of one-half the cost of any new buildings that may fall to be erected.

In 1807 the Town Council, face to face with the exigencies that necessitated removal from the Cross, made an unavailing appeal to the Government to bear part of the expense of the contemplated new Prisons and Court Houses; and at last, after three-quarters of a century, relief has come in even greater measure than the city had ventured to ask for.

In 1878 the maintenance of the Sheriffs' Buildings was assumed by the Treasury, who have since regularly recouped the exact expense; but by the Act of 1883 the recoupment is placed on the new basis of a fixed annual payment, calculated on the average expenditure of the last three years, which was about £1,150. By the Act of 1880 the Justiciary Court Buildings are likewise in future to be maintained by the Government by a fixed annual payment. A saving of about £1,750 per annum will thus be effected to the local ratepayers; and there only remains the department of the Justices of the Peace to be assessed for upon the city and Lower Ward.

The Local Commissioners remain charged with the management of all the Court Houses, Justiciary, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace,—employing and paying the tradesmen and servants as before.

GLASGOW PRISON.

From the earliest times down to the year 1839, the powers, responsibilities, and expense of the maintenance of prisons for the administration of justice in Scotland lay with the several Burghs or Municipal Corporations. By the Act of that year the Counties became sharers in the expense, and they also became partners with the Burghs in the management; and by the same Act a General Board for Scotland was created in order, under Government supervision, to secure greater efficiency and uniformity of administration. But a more radical change was introduced by Sir Richard Cross's Prisons (Scotland) Act 1877, which transferred the entire management of all prisons to the Government from and after 1st April, 1878, and from same date it removed the burden of maintenance from the local to the imperial rates. Under this Act, however, local Visiting Committees of Prisons fall to be appointed by the Town Councils and Commissioners of Supply, whose province it is to take cognizance of, and report on any abuses, repairs, or other urgent matters appearing to them to require the attention of the Secretary of State.

At the moment when the Government initiated the legislation that culminated in the Act of 1877, the North Lanark Prison Board had all but completed arrangements to erect a new and enlarged prison outside the city boundary, to supply pressing deficiencies, not only in the number of cells in Duke Street Prison, but in the dimensions of the major portion of them. This intention was at once abandoned; but by Section 18 of the Act of 1877, the burden was laid upon local authorities, situated as North Lanark was, to compensate the Government for ascertained cell deficiency at the rate of £120 for each prisoner not adequately lodged at the date of transfer. Under this provision the city has already paid £26,592 10s. 2d., and a further sum of about £12,000 will eventually be claimed, and no doubt have to be paid.

Till 1878 the Glasgow Prison Accounts were local ones, and were seen by the Town Council and others; but being now Government Accounts they are less accessible. It has occurred to me that a summary from the official Report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland may be of interest, and I give it from the time of the transfer to Government.

DUKE STREET PRISON.

CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

Year.	Number of Cells.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during Year.			Gross Expenditure for Year.	Gross Annual Cost per Prisoner.	Profit on Work done by Prisoners.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1878-79	663	456	299	755	£11,171	£14 15 11	£668 6 3
1879-80	"	416	302	718	12,096	16 16 11	447 5 3
1880-81	"	406	310	716	14,783	20 12 11	518 14 10
1881-82	"	420	285	705	12,711	18 0 7	1,293 16 9
1882-83	"	439	261	700	12,784	18 5 3	704 8 3
1883-84	"	462	272	734	12,574	17 2 7	867 13 10
1884-85	"	421	266	687	12,289	17 18 1	702 7 9

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Year.	Total Number Incarcerated in Year.			Average Daily Number during Year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1878-79	357	13	370	25	1	26
1879-80	354	18	372	30	3	33
1880-81	228	20	248	18	2	20
1881-82	21	...	21	2	...	2
1882-83	11	1	12	1	...	1
1883-84	9	1	10	...	...	...
1884-85	6	1	7	...	...	...

The almost entire disappearance from prison of the Civil Debtor is explained by the abolition of imprisonment for ordinary debts, the new law only allowing imprisonment for alimentary claims when the debtor is shown to be able to pay.

BARLINNIE PRISON.

This new prison is to consist of four separate blocks of building, each block containing 200 cells. Two of the blocks have been opened, and a third block is approaching completion. Barlinnie has been declared a "General Prison," and is occupied by long-sentenced prisoners removed from local prisons throughout the West of Scotland. As will be seen from the foregoing "Criminal" table it has now relieved the overcrowding in Duke Street Prison. The inmates of the completed portion have been largely employed in the construction of the third block of building.

The following table exhibits the progress of Barlinnie Prison since it was opened in 1882 :—

GENERAL PRISON, BARLINNIE, SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1882.

Year.	Number of Cells.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during Year.			Gross Expenditure for Year.	Gross Annual Cost per Prisoner.	Profit on Work done by Prisoners.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1882-83.	200	92	...	92	£2,490	£27 1 5	£298 10 6
1883-84	400	287	...	287	5,862	20 8 7	283 19 9
1884-85	400	364	...	364	7,594	20 17 4	424 5 5

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES.

More pleasant than the record of our Prison-houses, are the too little known and understood, because quietly prosecuted, labours of estimable ladies and gentlemen who have during some years extended a friendly and encouraging hand and material assistance to prisoners and convicts on their liberation from prison. But for this timeous aid many discharged prisoners must starve, or return to crime and prison, and again become a burden on the community.

I give a brief account of three such institutions conducted by voluntary effort and aid.

PRISON AID SOCIETY.

The first Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was formed, 29 years ago, for the purpose of assisting discharged *male* prisoners, by lodging them in a home, for one year at least, giving them instruction, and teaching them some handicraft. Those conducting themselves satisfactorily were assisted to emigrate, unless provided for in this country.

The first Home was opened in St. Andrew's Square in 1857, but, being in proximity to the former haunts of many of the inmates, it was felt, after three years' experience, that better success might attend it if placed some miles distant. The small farm of Mossvale, four miles out, was purchased and made suitable for a Home, and the inmates were set to cultivate the farm and garden, and had indoor employment in inclement weather; but after two years' trial the Society's work of reform was not found encouraging. The Home was broken up and the Society dissolved, but only for the most part to re-unite on a different basis.

The Society, as now constituted, deals chiefly with discharged prisoners new to crime, or nearly so. It finds travelling expenses for those whose homes are at a distance and who wish to get there; gives a little clothing where necessary; small sums of money to start others in a small way for earning a livelihood; gets employment to many, and admission to institutions for others; it brings about restoration to parents and friends; and in many other ways it acts the good Samaritan, and gives a chance to reform to many sincerely desirous of doing right.

The Society's work has the hearty co-operation of the Prison Authorities, who recommend such cases as seem worthy of attention. The Rev. Lindesay Bell, Chaplain of the North Prison, acts as agent to the Society, and has the valued assistance of the Matron, Miss Giffen, in his work. Through Mr. Bell the Society are fully informed regarding every case. Although there are many disappointments in carrying on the work, there is so large a measure of good

result that it is prosecuted more and more sedulously every year. Thus:—

In 1882 the Society assisted 68 males and 26 females,

1883	35	110
1884	48	136

Of those assisted in last year there returned to crime, which is regarded as the one reliable test, 3 males and 23 females.

But besides ordinary prisoners, convicts belonging to Glasgow and district, reported on favourably by the Penitentiary Authorities, are taken in hand by the Society and assisted. In last year the number of discharged convicts recommended was 68, of whom 9 emigrated under the Society's auspices, 13 are in casual and 19 in settled employment, 7 left Glasgow giving no address, 9 are back in prison, 2 conduct themselves indifferently, and 1 is dead.

The Society has also cases remitted to them by the Magistrates, rather than send the parties to prison. In last year there was 22 such cases, of whom 9 were sent to industrial schools, 3 to training ships, 5 to farm service, and 5 refused the employment offered.

Besides this, 13 neglected children of criminals were looked after and sent to industrial schools.

All this work is performed for its own sake, and to Mr. Walter Paterson, the Hon. Secretary, the Society and the citizens are deeply indebted for his abiding interest in the Society's affairs, and his untiring labours for the reform of the criminal classes of Glasgow and for the repression of criminal tendencies in the young.

THE HOUSE OF SHELTER FOR LIBERATED FEMALE PRISONERS.

The "Shelter" was instituted in 1850, its object being to provide a Home for females, on their liberation from prison, who are desirous to reform and to support themselves by honest industry. They are employed in needlework, the Institution receiving the proceeds of their labour, in return

for which the inmates are lodged, fed, and clothed. In addition to this, a suitable outfit is given to those who remain ■ full year, and go out with the approval of the Committee. The inmates of the "Shelter" are all lodged in the house, and are not allowed out except with special permission.

During the past year the average number of inmates of the "Shelter" was exactly fifty.

THE PRISON GATE MISSION, WHITEVALE STREET, FOR LIBERATED FEMALE PRISONERS.

This Home was begun in 1878, and till last year was located in William Street. Its object is to provide for females who have been in prison and desire to lead a better life. It opens its doors, however, to those who are unable or unwilling to submit to the restraints as to 'personal liberty required in the "Shelter."

Employment is given in washing and laundry work ; also sewing and knitting. Besides three comfortable meals during the day, those employed in the washing-house and laundry receive 9d. per day, and the sewers and knitters from 2d. to 6d., according to the work done. All have liberty to go home at night, but lodging in the House is provided at 1s. 6d. per week for the large numbers who prefer remaining there. 268 females took advantage of the Home last year.

The new Home cost £4,225, of which three-fourths has been already subscribed. The receipts last year from work done, from subscriptions, and from invested capital, in respect of both "Shelter" and "Gate Mission," was £1,987, and the expenditure in maintenance £2,126, making a deficit for the year of £139.

A number of esteemed Ladies devote much of their time to the Home and its inmates, and much good has followed this intercourse.

OUR DEFENDERS.

It will be of interest that I give a view of our defenders, and I have to thank Captain Adeane, R.N., and Colonel Hale, 1st Cameronians, for kindly furnishing me with a retrospect of the naval and military forces which we have had at our command for some years past. There is given—

1. Ships stationed at the Tail of the Bank in the last ten years.
2. The Military Forces—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry—in Maryhill Garrison in last eight years.
3. Our Citizen Volunteers.
4. Our City Police Force.

I.—LIST OF SHIPS STATIONED AT THE TAIL OF THE BANK
SINCE THE YEAR 1875.

Ship.	Description.	Tonnage.	Armament.	Date of		Captain.
				Arriving.	Leaving.	
"Aurora,"	Wood,	4,020	Guns 28	9th May, 1874,	19th July, 1877,	Henry D. Grant.
"Narcissus,"	Wood,	4,020	28	20th July, 1877,	8th May, 1878,	Henry D. Grant.
"Hercules,"	Iron, -	8,680	14	9th May, 1878,	30th April, 1881,	Ed. H. Howard to 28th Nov., 1879, then S. P. Townsend.
"Warrior,"	Iron, -	9,210	32	1st May, 1881,	31st May, 1883,	S. P. Townsend to 27th Nov., 1882, then E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.
"Shannon,"	Iron,	5,390	9	1st June, 1883,	4th Aug., 1885,	E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.
"Ajax,"	Iron, - (Turret)	8,510	6	5th Aug., 1885,	- - -	E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.

II.—GARRISON OF GLASGOW.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN MARYHILL SINCE OCCUPATION OF BARRACKS.

CORPS.	Date of Arrival at Maryhill.	Date of Departure from Maryhill.	To what Station.
Detachment 6th Dragoons, -	21st July, 1877	29th April, 1880	} Norwich.
"O" Battery 2nd Brigade R.A., -	25th Oct., 1877	30th April, 1880	
79th Highlanders, -	15th Mar., 1878	8th Mar., 1881	Woolwich.
Detachment 61st Brigade Depot, -	7th June, 1879	3rd June, 1879	Gibraltar.
" 59th & 60th " -	25th Sept., 1879	22nd Jan., 1880	Ayr.
" 62nd " -	"	21st Jan., 1880	Hamilton.
74th Highlanders, " -	23rd Jan., 1880	26th May, 1881	Glencorse.
Detachment 21st Hussars, -	30th April, 1880	3rd Sept., 1881	Aldershot.
"E" Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., -	10th Mar., 1881	12th May, 1883	Kingstown.
71st Highlanders, -	26th May, 1881	16th Nov., 1882	Dublin.
Detachment 3rd Dragoon Guards, -	8th Sept., 1881	5th Nov., 1883	Kingstown.
2nd Battalion A. and S. Highlanders, -	16th Nov., 1882	18th Aug., 1884	Manchester.
"I" Battery 4th Brigade R.A., -	11th May, 1883		Portsmouth.
Detachment 2nd Dragoons, -	5th Nov., 1883		
1st Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), -	18th Aug., 1884		

III.—THE GLASGOW VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The Glasgow Volunteer contingent to our national Reserves maintains its *esprit de corps*, and undergoes in soldierly fashion its regulation drills, target firing, competitions, and camp-life on the tented field. The following is its present strength:—

Artillery—	{ Lieut.-Colonel Kidston,		
	" John Mathieson, }	-	1,255
Engineers—	Lieut.-Colonel D. Matheson, C.B.,	-	588
1st L.R.V.—	{ Lieut.-Colonel Smith,		
	" Aitken, }	-	1,497
3rd L.R.V.—	Lieut.-Colonel Merry,	-	1,006
4th L.R.V.—	Lieut.-Colonel Mein,	-	679
5th L.R.V.—	Lieut.-Colonel Mactear,	-	826
6th L.R.V.—	Lieut.-Colonel Morrison,	-	1,006
8th L.R.V.—	{ Lt.-Col. Sir Arch. C. Campbell, Bt.,		
	Lieut.-Colonel Clark,	-	1,149
10th L.R.V.—	{ Lieut.-Colonel Reid,		
	" Stewart, }	-	1,116

IV.—CITY POLICE FORCE.

Chief Constable,	-	-	-	-	1
Physician to the Force,	-	-	-	-	1
District Surgeons,	-	-	-	-	7
Superintendents,	-	-	-	-	7
Lieutenants,	-	-	-	-	25
Inspector, Detective Department,	-	-	-	-	1
Sub-Inspectors,	-	-	-	-	7
Detective Officers,	-	-	-	-	29
Inspectors,	-	-	-	-	42
Sergeants,	-	-	-	-	60
Constables,	-	-	-	-	870
Powder Magazine Keepers,	-	-	-	-	2
Storekeepers and Tailors,	-	-	-	-	3
Lamp Trimmers,	-	-	-	-	5
Waiters,	-	-	-	-	12
Female Turnkeys,	-	-	-	-	7
					<hr/> 1,079 <hr/>

VISIT OF CHANNEL FLEET.

A portion of the vessels composing the Channel Squadron visited the Clyde, and lay at the Tail of the Bank, from 27th September to 2nd October, 1885. The following were the ships and their armaments:—

VESSELS OF THE CHANNEL FLEET AT THE TAIL OF THE BANK.

SHIP.	Guns.	Tons.	H.P.	Cost.	Officer in Command.	Number of Officers and Men.
Minotaur (flag),	26	10,690	1,350	£456,460	Admiral Charles Fellowes, C.B.	709
Agincourt, . .	28	10,690	1,350	465,471	Rear-Admiral Algernon Heneage.	710
Sultan, . . .	22	9,290	1,200	356,660	Captain Richard D. King.	632
Iron Duke, . .	14	6,010	800	233,930	Captain Henry C. St. John.	482
Leander, . . .	10	3,750	5,000	148,000	Captain Martin J. Dunlop.	257
Rifleman, . . .	4	462	100	27,580	Lieutenant Norman B. Yonel.	78

THE UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Year.	Arts.	Theology.	Medicine.	Law.	Arts and Medicine.	Arts and Law.	Arts and Theology.	Total.
1826-27	638	160	392	30	...	...	...	1,220
1869-70	734	83	336	129	...	...	...	1,282
1870-71	772	71	320	116	...	...	...	1,279
1871-72	817	72	349	111	...	...	...	1,349
1872-73	742	52	346	118	...	...	...	1,258
1873-74	805	48	342	138	...	...	...	1,333
1874-75	904	60	367	153	...	...	...	1,484
1875-76	942	74	415	170	...	...	...	1,601
1876-77	1,113	66	435	159	...	...	...	1,773
1877-78	1,243	60	492	223	...	...	...	2,018
1878-79	1,327	55	501	213	...	...	...	2,096
1879-80	1,380	73	539	193	21	17	12	2,235
1880-81	1,406	85	563	189	29	18	14	2,304
1881-82	1,331	100	624	211	25	9	20	2,320
1882-83	1,307	98	627	197	20	16	10	2,275
1883-84	1,183	99	633	242	28	8	19	2,212
1884-85	1,196	89	681	234	36	13	12	2,261

The foregoing table presents features of interest. It shows that while in the year 1826 the number of matriculated students was 1,220, little advance numerically had taken place during the next forty-five years, for in 1869.—the last year of the University's occupation of its ancient seat in the High Street—the number was 1,282. Considering the growth of the city intellectually and in material resources, and the

the whole West of Scotland within the second and third quarters of the century, it seems impossible to explain the stationary aspect thus presented by the Matriculation Roll, unless on the ground that the University had outgrown its time-honoured location, and that its cramped and increasingly defective class-rooms and environments generally had become not only uninviting, but a check on its advancement. The result of the change to the spacious halls and purer air of Gilmorehill would seem unmistakeably to prove this, for at the close of the first decade from the exodus upwards of 2,300 students were on the roll. A slight declension is observable in the past three years, but whether attributable to the long-continued depression in commercial and industrial circles, to severer tests being applied at entrance and at successive stages of the student's university career, or to more occult causes, need not be too closely examined into. The gratifying fact stands out that an immediate impulse to University studies resulted from the change to Gilmorehill.

The foundation in 1883 of a Chair of Naval Architecture is a feature of much interest to the University, and it is of paramount importance to Glasgow. Marine science is already more extensively studied and practically applied amongst us than in any other quarter of the globe in the present day, and the higher and more methodical teaching of its principles now afforded within the cultured halls of Gilmorehill cannot fail to raise the acknowledged standard of excellence attained by our shipbuilders and engineers. With this Chair—the benefaction of Mrs. Elder—is appropriately linked the name of her honoured husband, “John Elder,” who, following in the footsteps of his prototype Robert Napier, has done so much to promote the marine industries of the Clyde, and to rear so many worthy successors.

Since the opening of the new University buildings in 1870 the most interesting event within the usually serene atmosphere of Gilmorehill was the inauguration on 1st February, 1884, by a brilliant conversazione, of the Bute and Randolph

Halls. These connected fabrics, intersecting the spacious quadrangle, are most imposing and elegant. In the best style of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, they are the very last of the designs of that eminent Gothic architect. Their united cost has been about £100,000. With these buildings will be indissolubly associated the name of the accomplished Marquis of Bute, and also the name of Mr. Charles Randolph, no less accomplished than successful in the region of applied mechanical science. No more fitting, although fortuitous, coalition of votaries could have been found to crown an edifice dedicated to learning in its highest and widest signification.

“For Colleges on bounteous kings depend.”

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE.

This College, founded in 1795 by Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, was not intended as a rival to our ancient seat of learning, but rather to provide, on an easier, and more popular footing, for the teaching of certain branches of practical science and philosophy. Scholarship, so called, has not, thus far, been attempted, although Anderson's College has produced from its student ranks, and has had as teachers and lecturers, men eminent for erudition and scientific research and discovery. Within the last half century Dr. Thomas Graham, native of our city and Master of the Mint, whose statue graces George Square, held the chair of chemistry, and Dr. James Young, F.R.S., of Kelly, who died on 13th May, 1883, at the age of 73, was one of his students and his class-room and laboratory assistant. By reason of this conjunction Dr. Young owed to Anderson's College the inspiration that put him on the road to fame and fortune, and Scotland and the world owe to it, through him, the discovery of a new and possibly inexhaustible mineral product in the oil shales, and a new industry of incalculable importance. From a grateful sense of indebtedness to his *alma mater*

and with a view to extend its usefulness, Dr. Young founded and attached to Anderson's College, some twelve years before his death, a chair of "Technical Chemistry," that is, for instruction in chemistry as applied to the various branches of industry in chemical and other works, metallurgy, agriculture, etc.; and a new building, fully equipped, has been recently erected at the corner of George Street and John Street for its special teaching.

But the name of one other, whose statue, by John Mossman, has also an honoured place in our Square, ought to be mentioned. I refer to Dr. David Livingstone, the fellow-student and bosom friend of Dr. James Young. It was at Anderson's College that Livingstone had the thirst for knowledge stimulated which served him so well in opening up Africa to our now familiar eyes. The future will, without doubt, show that Livingstone has been, humanly speaking, more than any other individual, the saviour of this vast Continent, delivering it from the terrors and chains of the slave-hunter, and opening up for its people great possibilities.

I have been favoured by Mr. J. B. Kidston, the Honorary Secretary, with the matter contained in the Table on the next page, which will be perused with interest.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING ANDERSON'S COLLEGE, 1874-75 TO 1884-85.

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ANDERSON'S COLLEGE.

	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	1879-80	1880-1	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5
I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.										
1. Mathematics,	85	78	60	45	30	25	80	20	20	—
2. Chemistry,	74	59	73	95	129	120	192	126	104	233
3. Applied Mechanics,	—	97	169	156	388	261	294	333	374	358
4. Natural Philosophy,	—	—	8	—	—	—	65	82	113	193
II.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.										
1. Anatomy,	110	61	98	130	118	131	112	86	74	102
2. Institutes of Medicine,	30	21	22	37	52	42	38	39	35	33
3. Surgery,	51	24	21	29	44	36	43	46	54	41
4. Practice of Medicine,	No Return.	23	24	20	30	27	46	50	46	46
5. Materia Medica,	36	19	9	8	22	24	23	34	25	41
6. Midwifery,	29	14	15	18	22	25	17	27	17	27
7. Medical Jurisprudence,	33	12	12	14	24	15	17	18	22	13
8. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	17	25	36	48	51	11	25	26	No Return.	No Return.
9. Botany,	—	—	44	No Return.	3	No Return.	No Return.	No Return.	„	„
10. Public Health,	—	—	—	24	15	24	18	23	„	„
11. Dental Anatomy,	—	—	—	12	13	8	—	5	„	—
12. Dental Surgery,	—	—	—	12	13	12	4	8	„	—
13. Mechanical Dentistry,	—	—	—	—	8	2	3	1	„	—
14. Aural Surgery,	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	„	—
III.—CLASSES.										
1. French,	131	130	No Return.	No Return.	No Return.	No Return.	No Return.	No Return.	No Return.	No Return.
2. German,	—	47	„	42	31	19	„	23	—	„
3. Latin,	146	150	132	115	109	104	97	87	39	38
4. Greek,	97	96	64	84	82	79	76	65	56	19
5. Hebrew,	6	5	5	6	4	9	6	7	9	1
6. Writing and Book-keeping,	145	116	112	76	120	96	87	95	86	87
7. Logic,	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	9	—	—
8. Shorthand,	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	225	340	283
IV.—POPULAR EVENING CLASSES.										
1. Natural Philosophy,	157	204	165	149	157	131	127	187	119	149
2. Anatomy and Physiology,	249	287	255	204	200	163	121	138	113	100
3. Chemistry,	211	171	154	146	110	147	147	137	195	206
4. Music, Scientific, etc.,	196	124	113	116	112	77	72	80	52	85
5. Art and Practice of Vocal Music,	190	91	140	206	No Return.	250	173	142	159	192
6. Botany,	237	205	165	155	158	165	150	153	130	112
7. Mathematics,	—	—	—	45	90	75	—	148	141	135
8. Geology,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	162	91

● QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE.

Glasgow has now got its Queen Margaret College, and unlike the ancient Queen's Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, our Queen's College is more fittingly devoted to the higher education of women. The great English Universities, and for that matter the Scottish Universities too, were, till within quite recent times, obstinately exclusive; but a more liberal spirit now reigns, and the claims of women to be admitted within the sphere of the University Humanities has been recognized. Ladies' Colleges and Halls have, accordingly, been founded within the precincts of the great English seats of learning, and Edinburgh and Glasgow have quickly followed the example. The severe competitions into which many ladies courageously enter, and the many triumphs achieved, furnish complete justification for the removal of the conventional dividing wall that so long blocked the way of the gentler sex to recognized scholarship. There can be no manner of doubt that the number of young ladies seeking after a good standard of culture is on the increase; and, happily for educated young gentlewomen, unprovided with other than mental resources, departments of work for which the female mind is best or equally well fitted are likewise on the increase, associated especially with our schools and seminaries where the standard of disciplined attainments ought to be a high one, and is becoming more and more sought after.

The Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women was instituted in 1877, and, thanks in a very special degree to Mrs. Campbell of Tullichewan, it was a success from the start. In that year several professors, with little unwillingness, be it said, were enlisted, and delivered special courses of lectures in Philosophy, Science, English Literature, etc., within the class-rooms of the University.

But now happily for the promoters of Queen Margaret College, they have had their utmost desires provided for

in a bountiful way at North Park. Through the benefaction of Mrs. John Elder a magnificent building has been secured, in all time, to serve as Class Rooms, Library, Reading Room, and every college requisite; and there can be little doubt that through this noble gift a high tone and conception will attach to Queen Margaret College in the minds of professors, students, and the whole city alike. The building and grounds acquired by Mrs. Elder and gifted to the College, albeit outside the technical City boundaries, it would be difficult to improve upon. Only praise can be bestowed on the choice. The situation is an umbrageous reach still left to us on the banks of the Kelvin. The building is of chaste and massive architecture, from designs by Mr. Rothead and Mr. Honeyman, and was built by Mr. John Bell, an estimable gentleman of artistic taste, for housing his extensive art collection. Mr. Bell had destined both mansion and art treasures to the citizens, but was taken away before giving legal effect to his intentions. Yet after all, by a fine touch of poetical justice, Mrs. Elder has secured the property for Queen Margaret College, and through it to the City. The pictures by the old masters, it is true, are scattered and lost to us, but animated forms, not one whit less comely, now fittingly occupy their place and present all the truer an ideal of the beautiful that they are there in pursuit of knowledge. There can be no question that a beneficent stream of intellectual and moral culture must flow from Queen Margaret College to permeate home and school and social life, and to solve, who knows, some social problems that perplex and baffle our legislators, local and imperial.

The North Park Buildings were opened for collegiate work in November, 1884, and were formally inaugurated by a brilliant *conversazione* in January following. In the first session, here, no fewer than 240 students matriculated.

The subjects of lecture and study comprise the greater part of the subjects taught in the University—Classics, Mathematics, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Botany, Physi-

ology, Political Economy, English Language and Literature—with, in addition, French and German Literature, Geology, History, Music, etc. The sessional fee is two guineas per subject. The earliest age as a rule for admission is 17.

Within a few months from the start, in 1877, the idea was carried out to establish CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES for the benefit of ladies at a distance unable to attend the professorial lectures. These Correspondence Classes have been conducted as a separate department, and they, also, have been attended with marked success. The number enrolled last session was 427, of whom 225 resided in England and Ireland, 180 in Scotland, and 22 in foreign countries. As showing woman's way of retaliating, men, who show themselves worthy of the privilege, are admitted by the ladies to the Correspondence Classes, and in last session no fewer than 72 were enrolled, and are stated to be fairly diligent in their studies. It has by these Classes been demonstrated that by means of methodical correspondence, studious persons resident in the most out-of-the-way places can have their thirst for learning largely gratified, although it is not to be looked for that they can secure by isolated study the complete advantages attending a course of lectures and demonstrations under the immediate eye of the professors, and surrounded by the quickening influences inseparable from collective class instruction. A genial article in "Good Words" for September, 1882, by the Honorary Secretary, Miss Jane S. MacArthur, fully describes the *modus operandi* of the Correspondence Classes and their results.

The official work is wholly and gratuitously performed by ladies who exemplify the culture to be got within Queen Margaret College—in particular by Miss Galloway, Hon. Secretary to the College proper, Miss MacArthur, Hon. Secretary to the Correspondence Classes; and Mrs. Campbell Douglas, Hon. Treasurer. These ladies, and others besides, deny themselves, doubtless, many pleasures for the higher gratification of being useful to their sex. As already men-

tioned, Mrs. Campbell of Tullichewan has been and continues the main-spring of the work.

But before leaving this subject it is right to revert in another word to Mrs. Elder, to whom Glasgow owes so many gifts, in every one of which, in its own way, there is embodied a large measure of lasting usefulness to the City. The Chair of Naval Architecture in the University provides for the scientific study by young men of her husband's and Glasgow's great industry; the North Park Mansion provides to Queen Margaret College the means of giving a high standard of intellectual culture to young women; and the Govan Park provides for the physical recreation of both sexes and of all ranks alike, but in an especial degree of the industrial classes. It must be difficult, I fancy, to find a parallel to this triple benefaction.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

This institution has now reached its sixty-second year. Its progress during session 1884-85 was most satisfactory—the number of students attending the classes, although fewer than in the year before, being 800. The decrease from the higher figure was experienced only in the evening classes, and was owing probably to the general depression in trade, and more particularly in engineering and shipbuilding.

The grants given in aid by Government and the City and Guilds of London Institute, which are allotted together for results of work shown to be done, exhibit a continued upward movement. Thus:

For Session 1878-79 the grants were ...	...	...	£109	0	0
„ 1879-80	„	...	146	10	0
„ 1880-81	„	...	259	10	0
„ 1881-82	„	...	497	■	0
„ 1882-83	„	...	557	0	■
„ 1883-84	„	...	832	0	0

and for this year the total claims amounted to £1,182, of which about £70 were claimed from the City and Guilds of London Institute. In addition to this, £10 in money prizes were gained by the students at the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations. Two students, wholly trained at this College, have also gained Whitworth scholarships of the value of £150 each, and one a Royal Exhibition of £50 per annum for three years, so that the year's successes of the students of this College, considered from a monetary point of view, amount to the large sum of £1,642. These results, if not the greatest shown by any institution of the kind in the kingdom, are among the greatest.

As originally established, this institution was intended to promote the general culture of the industrial classes, and to afford means of supplying the want of early scientific education, objects which it continues to carry out with increasing success. These objects the College is enabled the more efficiently to fulfil by means of the co-operation and

subsidy received from Hutchesons' Hospital. A union under one governing body of the several technical institutions in Glasgow having kindred objects, and their resources combined, which is now to be adopted, will doubtless prove most beneficial to the advancement of education in Science and Art in Glasgow.

The following Table will show the subjects taught and the number of students who attended in each subject in last three sessions :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, ...	148	224	175
Machine Construction and Drawing, ...	134	153	127
Building Construction and Drawing, ...	41	45	41
Freehand or Perspective, ...	10	19	48
Mathematics, ...	164	169	204
Theoretical Mechanics, ..	48	75	119
Applied Mechanics, ...	69	86	86
Steam, ...	69	82	87
Mechanical Engineering, ...	35	55	49
Magnetism and Electricity, ...	104	125	116
Electrical Engineering, ...	84	80	53
Chemistry (Theoretical), ...	112	120	130
„ (Practical—Junior), ...	33	31	38
„ („ Advanced), ...	23	21	34
Botany, ...	66	119	80
Mining, Geology, and Mine Surveying,	25	32	25
Naval Architecture, ...	17	33	31
Sound, Light, and Heat, ...	11	26	29
Arithmetic, and its Applications, ...	72	84	38
Carpentry and Joinery, ...	—	14	16
Metallurgy, ...	—	—	18

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The Educational Endowments Commissioners have arranged that Anderson's College—including the "Young Chair of Chemistry," the College of Science and Arts, Allan Glen's Institution, and the Textile Technical College—shall be henceforth put under one body of directors, and be called the *Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College*. The directors are to be chosen as follows:—

From the Town Council,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" University Senatus,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" School Board of Glasgow,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" City Educational Endowments Board,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" Hutchesons' Educational Trust,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" Merchants' House,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Trades' House,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Faculty of Procurators,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Philosophical Society,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Anderson's College,	-	-	-	-	-	4
" Young Chair Trustees,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" College of Science and Arts,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" Allan Glen's Institution,	-	-	-	-	-	4
" Textile Technical College,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Atkinson's Trustees,	-	-	-	-	-	2

Anderson's College and the College of Science and Arts will form the Technical College proper, while Allan Glen's Institution will train boys up to a point fitting them to enter the day department of the Technical College or the University, and the Textile Technical College will probably remain in its present position and form a distinct department for those connected with the dyeing and weaving industries of Glasgow and the West of Scotland. A complete system of bursaries, both for those attending day and evening classes at Anderson's College and the College of Science and Arts, will be provided from the Atkinson

Fund to the value of £300 per annum, bursaries for the day department being of not less than £25 value each, while those for the evening departments will be sufficient to cover the cost of education, books, etc. At Allan Glen's there will be sixty free scholarships. These scholarships will confer the right of free education in the secondary department of the school, with books and stationery, for a period not exceeding two years. Further, a sum of not less than £200 will be devoted annually from the Allan Glen funds for the purpose of bursaries of not less than £5 and not more than £15, to be competed for by boys of the average age of 13 years; and there will be three £25 bursaries, tenable for three years, at a university or technical college approved of by the directors.

The whole of the funds and property belonging to Anderson's College (including the Young Chair of Chemistry), the College of Science and Arts, Allan Glen's Institution, and the Textile Technical College will be amalgamated, along with not less than £800 per annum from the Governors of Hutchesons' Educational Trust, and £1,400 from the Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board, and these funds will be administered by the "Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College" for the benefit of the various institutions under their charge.

When this scheme has been fairly set agoing the technical education of Glasgow ought to be placed on a very much better footing than it has hitherto been, and no doubt money will be forthcoming from various sources in order to thoroughly equip and maintain the college in a foremost position amongst those in the kingdom. There can be little question that Glasgow, if it is to maintain its position, still more if it is to extend it, in face of Continental activity in technical products, must have her youth more highly and generally trained to a knowledge of the industrial arts chosen by them as a life occupation.

● GLASGOW SCHOOL BOARD.

The Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, can hardly be said to have introduced a new era for the people of Scotland, as they had been blessed for centuries with an almost universal and high standard of education, secular and religious. The parochial system, indeed, in many parts of the country practically approached the compulsory, and for cheapness it compared favourably with education in the present day. Changes, however, within the present century, in matters of Church government, and brought about by enormous immigration from Ireland, and generally by the introduction of easier means of intercommunication between districts previously remote, so altered the composition of our populations as to necessitate a more comprehensive system of elementary education only to be adequately accomplished by compulsory rating. But it is pleasant to feel that the old time-honoured parochial system is largely reflected in Lord Young's Act.

In Glasgow, educational legislation was watched with deep interest by the Town Council and citizens generally; and when the first Board came to be elected the intelligence of the city was stirred. Happily, many excellent citizens offered and had their services accepted, to prepare the substructure and lay the foundations of the new edifice deep and broad; and that this was well performed subsequent Boards and the Education Department in London have repeatedly borne the fullest testimony.

The services rendered by the first chairman, Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, were acknowledged by many citizens after his decease, in the presentation of his portrait to the Corporation, with a replica to his widow; of the first vice-chairman, Mr. James A. Campbell, by the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, in his election to represent these seats of learning in Parliament; and now the dignity of knighthood conferred by the Queen on Sir Michael Connal, chairman of the last three Boards, on his retiring from his most fitting but laborious position, is evidence of the appre-

ciation by Her Majesty's responsible advisers of the thoroughly sound lines of administration laid down in our city. Seldom has a similar mark of dignity by Her Majesty been more worthily bestowed or more highly valued by the citizens.

But it is only the actual work of the School Board that lies within my province to direct attention to. Education has not hitherto been dealt with, probably for the reason that very full reports are officially issued by the Board itself; but the education of the people being at the foundation of our whole social economy, it cannot well be passed over in dealing with city economics. If ignorance be the mother of many follies and virtue is fostered by knowledge, then may it be taken as beyond question that underlying the dry statistics of the School Board, there is an amount of good accomplished, and in promise, that is worth much expenditure.

The following Tables furnish the salient facts in a very condensed form, but they may be found sufficiently comprehensive by the general reader. For more detailed information regarding the Board's great social work the official reports and detailed financial statements must be consulted.

Table I. covers the last four years, and shows (1) the number of children of school age in Glasgow, (2nd) the number of scholars on the roll, (3rd) the number in average attendance, (4th) the defaulting cases and how they have been dealt with, and (5th) the annual cost per scholar.

Table II. shows the progress of secondary education in our schools.

Table III. exhibits the annual receipts from all sources, from the commencement in 1873.

Table IV. exhibits the expenditure from 1873.

Tables V. and VI. exhibit the work of the Glasgow High School, our old historic Grammar School, established centuries ago, and conducted under the immediate supervision of the Corporation down to the creation of the School Board. The High School remains under the patronage of the Corporation, but its management has been transferred to the Board.

GLASGOW SCHOOL BOARD.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, OF CHILDREN ON ROLL, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, DEFAULTING CASES, AND COST OF EACH SCHOLAR DURING LAST FOUR YEARS.

Year.	Number of Children of School Age.	Number of Scholars on Roll.	Number in Average Attendance.	Number of Defaulting Cases.			Annual Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.			
				Warnings, to Parents or Guardians.	Summoned before Board.	Prosecuted before Sheriff.	From Fees.	From Government Grants.	From Rates.	Total Cost per Scholar.
1881	86,687	72,358	61,012	7,227	2,133	109	£0 17 10	£0 17 11	£0 8 5	£2 4 2
1882	88,732	74,024	62,467	5,036	2,016	68	0 16 9	0 18 2	0 7 0	2 1 11
1883	89,581	77,607	65,887	6,425	1,941	63	0 16 6	0 18 4	0 6 6	2 1 4
1884	89,948	80,703	68,299	7,280	2,205	110	0 16 5	0 18 4	0 7 4	2 2 1

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF NUMBERS STUDYING AND PASSED IN SPECIFIC SUBJECTS, DURING LAST FOUR YEARS.

	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Number Studying.	Number Passed.	Number Studying.	Number Passed.	Number Studying.	Number Passed.	Number Studying.	Number Passed.
Mathematics, - - -	230	67	274	115	323	158	484	218
English Literature, - -	5,010	2,962	5,340	3,662	5,176	3,719	6,095	4,398
Latin, - - - - -	725	270	801	338	687	452	913	482
Greek, - - - - -	17	2	22	12	27	15	27	14
French, - - - - -	533	111	507	153	884	368	1,224	484
German, - - - - -	12	1	—	—	39	30	56	32
Chemistry, - - - -	68	37	32	29	104	59	240	180
Physiology, - - - -	754	452	798	500	872	628	1,190	923
Light and Heat, - - -	—	—	28	25	59	54	66	66
Magnetism and Electricity,	207	160	231	175	239	147	161	137
Physical Geography, - -	1,568	913	1,427	947	1,803	1,216	2,311	1,624
Domestic Economy, - -	2,956	1,867	3,041	2,028	3,194	2,248	3,584	2,707
Botany, - - - - -	60	19	—	—	—	—	—	—

GLASGOW SCHOOL BOARD.

TABLE III.—ANNUAL INCOME AND MONEY BORROWED FOR BUILDINGS SINCE PASSING OF THE ACT.

Year.	Fees.	Government Grants.	Rates raised.	Money Borrowed for Buildings.	Receipts from Books Sold to Children.	Other Receipts.	Total Income and Borrowings for Year.
1874	£235	£316	£29,454	—	—	£133	£30,138
1875	5,777	4,344	24,362	£100,000	£499	228	135,210
1876	11,931	11,868	25,767	60,800	1,149	897	112,412
1877	15,109	19,760	27,103	40,000	1,775	*3,112	106,859
1878	17,840	23,622	28,530	100,000	165	*8,598	178,755
1879	20,225	21,412	39,112	81,000	204	876	162,829
1880	22,240	25,400	48,633	20,000	440	912	117,625
1881	23,065	26,954	43,862	15,000	487	1,058	110,426
1882	24,902	25,541	44,393	31,000	562	637	127,035
1883	28,804	26,892	45,219	53,500	612	393	155,420
1884	34,046	37,528	51,470	82,613	603	*10,329	216,589
	£204,174	£223,637	£407,905	£583,913	£6,496	£27,173	£1,453,298

* In these three sums are included £19,987 received for prices of Property sold in 1877, 1878 and 1884.

TABLE IV.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE SINCE PASSING OF THE ACT.

Year.	Election Expenses.	Salaries of Officers of Board and other Administrative and Office Expenses.	Salaries of Teachers.	Books, Apparatus, Prizes, etc., for Schools.	Rents, Repairs, Rates, Insurance, Furniture, etc., for Schools.	Expenditure on account of High School.	Buildings and Sites.	Loans Repaid and Interest on Loans.	Total Expenditure for Year.
1874	£1,206	£2,934	£721	£66	£560	£61	£8,235	—	£19,783
1875	—	4,139	9,869	1,172	4,127	251	97,958	—	117,516
1876	3,316	5,507	21,714	2,619	7,193	401	90,025	£5,347	136,122
1877	—	7,404	35,343	3,642	9,878	379	68,659	9,124	134,429
1878	—	7,803	43,431	1,242	10,597	431	65,889	11,190	140,580
1879	2,645	*9,508	49,778	1,148	9,702	1,064	90,245	18,108	182,198
1880	—	8,844	49,082	1,316	9,253	906	32,120	21,361	122,882
1881	—	8,020	30,842	1,353	10,091	977	12,139	22,161	102,773
1882	2,280	7,939	49,034	2,275	10,243	451	23,655	22,742	118,619
1883	—	9,174	54,826	2,329	12,677	694	57,716	24,646	162,062
1884	—	9,843	64,912	3,031	14,068	387	98,373	27,807	218,421
	£15,447	£81,115	£642,724	£20,193	£98,386	£6,002	£645,014	£162,486	£1,455,385

* The legal expenses in this year were considerable.

GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL.

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH SUBJECT.

SUBJECTS, ETC.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Average Number on Roll.	Average Number in Attendance.	Average Number on Roll.	Average Number in Attendance.	Average Number on Roll.	Average Number in Attendance.	Average Number on Roll.	Average Number in Attendance.
1. Latin,	467	439	424	386	449	415	417	387
2. Greek,	103	97	95	87	103	96	110	104
3. French,	271	247	251	231	271	251	257	247
4. German,	72	69	95	94	111	108	108	104
5. English,	650	597	619	561	657	594	642	592
6. Mathematics,	250	231	235	215	274	256	264	243
7. Arithmetic,	572	522	543	491	588	536	586	534
8. Writing,	556	520	514	478	525	488	508	470
9. Book-Keeping,	56	53	39	35	69	64	63	59
10. Drawing,	353	332	329	315	354	330	361	335
11. Science,	236	215	220	200	254	231	226	206
12. Fencing, Drill, and Gymnastics,	186	171	175	160	183	166	178	140
13. Singing and Theory of Music,	86	80	90	81	76	70	146	132
14. Phonography, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	44	38	39	33
Total number of Scholars enrolled during Session,	785		772		777		807	
Average Number on Roll for whole School,	707		663		699		679	
Average Number in Attendance,	663		620		665		637	
Number of Masters,	10		10		10		10	
Number of Assistants,	12		12		12		12	

GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL.

TABLE VI.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNDER GLASGOW SCHOOL BOARD MANAGEMENT.

Year.	INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	From Corporation.	From School Fees.	From Rates.	Total Income.	Salaries and Retiring Allowances of Teachers.	Books, Stationery, Printing, Prizes, Examination Expenses, etc.	Rent, Repairs, Taxes, Cleaning, Fuel, Light, Furnishings, etc.	Total Expenditure.
1874	£111	£5,204	£61	£5,376	£5,292	£134	£270	£5,696
1875	570	6,504	63	7,137	6,485	444	337	7,256
1876*	570	4,583	51	5,204	4,241	295	737	5,273
1877	570	3,898	54	4,522	3,994	225	393	4,612
1878	570	4,309	56	4,935	4,651	230	377	5,264
1879	570	5,229	739	6,538	5,311	278	466	6,055
1880	570	5,674	581	6,825	5,685	478	445	6,608
1881	570	6,027	977	7,574	5,961	378	†918	7,257
1882	570	6,204	451	7,225	6,563	353	531	7,447
1883	570	6,234	694	7,498	6,085	430	843	7,358
1884	570	6,243	387	7,200	6,229	497	489	7,215
	£5,811	£60,107	£4,114	£70,034	£60,497	£3,738	£5,806	£70,041

* In this year Donations amounting to £733 were given by three Members of the School Board, from their private purse, for alterations on

† £336 19s. 7d., included in this sum, was expended on alterations to school buildings.

GOVAN SCHOOL BOARD.

As the work of the Govan School Board is mainly the education of the overflow population of Glasgow, I have made up tables exhibiting its extent on the same lines as for the Glasgow Board. The two sets of tables will be found interesting placed alongside each other.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, ON ROLL, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, DEFAULTING CASES, AND COST OF EACH SCHOLAR, IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Year.	Number of Children of School Age.	Number of Scholars on Roll.	Number in Average Attendance.	Number of Defaulting Cases.		Annual Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.			
				Summoned before Board.	Prosecuted before Sheriff.	From Fees.	From Grants.	From Rates.	Total Cost per Scholar.
1881	20,493	10,617	8,589	1,321	100	£0 18 7½	£0 18 1½	£0 0 4½	£1 17 2
1882	...	11,506	9,130	1,286	97	0 18 2	0 17 9½	0 1 4½	1 17 4½
1883	...	12,809	10,054	1,315	124	0 17 4½	0 18 1½	0 2 5½	1 17 11½
1884	...	13,895	11,252	1,119	78	0 17 2½	0 18 0½	0 2 4½	1 17 6½

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER STUDYING AND PASSED IN SPECIFIC SUBJECTS IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Number Studying.	Number Passed.	Number Studying.	Number Passed.	Number Studying.	Number Passed.	Number Studying.	Number Passed.
Mathematics,	Not ascertained.	39	Not ascertained.	37	Not ascertained.	24	Not ascertained.	67
English Literature,		797		847		855		965
Latin,		99		107		142		163
Greek,		...		5		7		6
French,		111		145		182		248
German,		...		...		...		4
Physiology,	Not ascertained.	16	Not ascertained.	3	Not ascertained.	...	Not ascertained.	1
Physical Geography,		138		79		114		139
Domestic Economy,		426		502		462		573
Totals,	•	1,656	•	1,725	•	1,786	•	2,166

TABLE III.—ANNUAL INCOME AND MONEY BORROWED FOR BUILDINGS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS..

Year.	Fees.	Government Grants.	Rates.	Money Borrowed.	Books Sold to Children.	Other Receipts.	Total for Year.
1880	£5,902	£5,383	£6,400	£2,000	£207	£315	£20,207
1881	6,734	7,646	8,000	7,200	157	391	30,128
1882	7,293	7,028	7,500	...	199	505	22,525
1883	8,121	8,268	7,600	27,500	165	444	52,098
1884	8,863	8,760	10,000	4,000	309	558	32,490

TABLE IV.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Election Expenses.	Salaries of Officers of Board and other Administrative and Office Expenses.	Salaries of Teachers.	Books, Apparatus, Prizes, etc., for Schools.	Rents, Repairs, Rates, Insurance, Furniture, etc., for Schools.	Buildings and Sites.	Loans Repaid and Interest on Loans.	Total for Year.
1880	...	£1,914	£10,684	£297	£2,475	£4,035	£3,670	£23,075
1881	...	2,153	11,274	301	2,711	3,664	3,789	23,892
1882	261	2,071	12,085	396	3,375	7,476	4,025	29,689
1883	...	2,236	13,910	315	3,715	13,892	4,401	38,459
1884	...	23,969	16,198	6920	4,493	11,080	5,687	42,347

BOARD SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

In Board Schools in England the Income, Rating, Expenditure, and Grants per scholar have a wide range, thus—

The average income ranged from 6s. 8½d. in Birmingham to 15s. 7½d. in Bradford.

The rates in aid ranged from 3s. 3¼d. in Hull, to £1 9s. 9d. in London.

The expenditure, per average scholar, ranged from £1 3s. 8¾d. in Hull, to £2 3s. 2d. in London.

The average grant earned ranged from 16s. 6d. in Hull, to 18s. 11½d. in Manchester.

The cost of sites and buildings per school-place provided, ranged from £11 0s. 10d. in Hull, to £17 2s. 10d. in London.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

The following tables exhibit, first, the revenue and expenditure of this ancient City Endowment for the last eight years; and, second, the application of the *surplus* revenue during the same period.

The *gross* revenue, it will be seen, attained the highest point yet reached in the past year, when it was no less than £18,450; but this arose to some extent from an exceptional receipt. A return of better times, and of a property market, will, doubtless, place still larger funds at the disposal of the patrons for relieving the indigent and educating the rising generation.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR EIGHT YEARS.

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus Revenue.	Expended on Pensions and Education.
		Interest on Loans.	Repairs, Taxes, etc.	Management, etc.*	Total.		
1877	£17,969 10 10	£2,781 3 2	£595 11 9	£1,815 6 9	£5,192 1 8	£12,777 9 2	£11,632
1878	18,217 10 8	2,999 18 8	2,019 19 0	1,676 18 2	6,696 15 10	11,520 14 10	12,531
1879	17,616 0 5	4,263 10 6	884 11 7	1,303 5 11	6,451 8 0	11,164 12 5	12,814
1880	17,817 10 10	4,394 19 6	419 13 9	1,660 16 5	6,475 9 8	11,342 1 2	13,096
1881	17,697 10 11	4,484 1 0	570 8 6	1,966 1 9	7,020 11 3	10,676 19 8	11,894
1882	17,715 4 8	4,266 5 1	1,438 3 11	1,795 6 7	7,499 15 7	10,215 9 1	11,158
1883	17,754 9 1	4,153 17 11	1,012 3 2	1,837 6 0	7,003 7 1	10,751 2 0	11,023
1884	18,450 7 8	3,934 7 8	532 0 8	2,166 18 5	6,633 6 9	11,817 0 11	11,238

* This head embraces factors' commission, salaries of master of works, auditor, and officer, law, parliamentary, and deputation expenses, printing, stationery, expenses of hall, etc.

The Assets of the Hospital at 31st December, 1884, were—

Heritable Assets,	...	...	...	...	...	£471,009 1 4
Moveable Assets,	...	...	...	...	...	1,495 1 0
						<hr/>
						£472,504 2 4
And the Debts amounted to, ...	...	...	...	...	...	94,034 6

£478,468 8 10

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

APPLICATION OF SURPLUS REVENUE.

YEAR.	Pensions and Precepts.						Education Department.					
	Number of Men.	Disbursed.	Number of Women.	Disbursed.	Funeral Expenses.	Total Pensions.	Education in Hospital's Schools.			Donations and Allowances for Education outside Hospital Schools.	Total Expended in Education.	Total Expenditure on Pensions and Education.
							Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Expended beyond Fees.			
1877	103	£895	845	£6,760	£99	£7,754	1,127	864	£3,364	£514	£3,878	£11,632
1878	109	943	912	7,396	91	8,430	1,188	903	3,590	511	4,101	12,531
1879	127	1,094	943	7,583	107	8,784	1,207	857	3,641	389	4,030	12,814
1880	133	1,123	956	7,800	79	9,002	1,083	719	3,563	531	4,094	13,096
1881	108	801	877	6,867	90	7,758	1,084	657	3,314	822	4,136	11,894
1882	65	555	732	6,033	100	6,688	1,062	622	3,530	940	4,470	11,158
1883	57	470	687	5,760	94	6,325	975	593	3,636	1,062	4,698	11,023

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART AND HALDANE ACADEMY
FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.				
	Head School Fees.	East-End Branch Fees.	Govan Branch Fees.	Helensburgh Branch Fees.	Government Grants.	Donations and Subscriptions.	Total Income.	Salaries.	Rents, Repairs, Rates, Insurance, etc., etc.	Apparatus, Prizes, etc.	Printing, Advertising, Postages, etc.	Total Expenditure.
1880	£1,543	£54	...	...	£402	£329	£2,328	£1,669	£448	£52	£62	£2,231
1881	1,334	55	...	...	435	350	2,174	1,609	498	119	86	2,312
1882	1,274	74	£28	£50	591	468	2,485	1,771	622	168	101	2,662
1883	1,366	70	40	164	782	372	2,794	2,100	445	226	129	2,900
1884	1,144	43	29	126	683	338	2,363	1,705	433	68	134	2,340

The average attendance at the classes has been—At Head School, ... 400
East-End School, ... 45
Govan School, ... 40
Helensburgh School, ... 50

Together, ... 535

The Glasgow School of Art and Haldane Academy have been well supplied, of late years, with every requisite for proper instruction, especially in the more advanced subjects, and highly certificated masters are engaged for the several subjects taught. The new head-master, Mr. Newberry, is eminently qualified for conducting an advanced School of Art. "Design" is made a speciality, and machine construction, building construction, modelling, and artistic anatomy are each particularly cared for. The school is excellent in every respect, except in the matter of school accommodation.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM.

Having completed its thirty-eighth year, this excellent institution is now in the prime of life. It places within easy reach the most recent information on all subjects of general interest—commercial, literary, and scientific; provides an agreeable resort in the intervals of business; and affords facilities for systematic study in various branches of useful knowledge. It has a good Reading-Room, Library, and Amusement Room, and Classes, are conducted by competent teachers. A Course of Lectures is delivered each winter by distinguished men.

But a new era is in store for the Athenæum. It is being formed into a Limited Liability Company, with the object of extending its usefulness. A new site for it has been acquired on the north side of St. George's Place, adjoining the Faculty Hall, and in its new home, in this excellent situation, it may be very well expected to take a higher and better position than ever in the city.

ATHENÆUM CLASSES, 1880-85.

CLASSES.	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.
Latin and Greek, - -	38	17	37	35	35	—	20	15	30	15
French, - - - -	273	47	247	56	229	49	215	44	172	47
German, - - - -	46	17	54	25	53	35	57	22	50	10
English, - - - -	38	10	26	11	32	13	22	8	13	11
Elocution, - - -	51	21	42	11	40	23	31	29	29	21
Arithmetic & Mathematics,	64	20	51	23	43	23	40	11	36	10
Writing & Book-Keeping, -	30	7	18	8	27	11	19	14	29	9
Music & Musical Harmony,	56	26	70	22	54	11	44	12	57	18
Logic and Mental Science,	5	7	—	8	—	6	8	—	4	—
Phonography, - - -	114	91	98	55	99	55	68	42	134	57
Italian, - - - -	6	—	5	4	4	—	9	—	—	—
Spanish, - - - -	25	8	27	4	21	8	45	5	29	1
Drawing and Painting, -	40	26	36	7	42	11	33	10	22	5
Gymnastics and Fencing, -	8	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	794	297	720	269	682	247	611	212	625	204

MITCHELL LIBRARY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Mitchell Library was founded by Mr. Stephen Mitchell, tobacco manufacturer in Glasgow, who bequeathed to the Town Council the residue of his estate, amounting to £67,000, "to form the nucleus of a fund for the establishment and endowment of a large public library in Glasgow, with all the modern accessories connected therewith." The chief provisions of the bequest were, that the library should be known as the Mitchell Library; that books on all subjects not immoral should be admitted; that contributions of money or of books from others might be accepted; and that the library should be freely accessible for reference and consultation under suitable regulations. A constitution embodying these and other administrative conditions was duly prepared.

The fund was handed over to the Corporation in 1874, when a special committee of the Town Council was appointed to administer the bequest. The committee's earliest and most anxious duties were the acquisition, first, of a supply of books; second, of a local habitation; and, third, of a librarian.

For the fulfilment of the first of these duties the select library of Professor Cosmo Innes and other suitable sources of supply were requisitioned for books; the second duty was made an easy one through the generosity of Bailie John Neil, who gave premises in East Ingram Street, adequate for the moment, free of rent for the space of five years, which he has since extended; and from a large number of candidates for the office of librarian, Mr. Francis T. Barrett, sub-librarian of the Birmingham Public Library, was appointed.

The library was opened by Lord Provost Sir James Bain on 1st November, 1877, when possessed of 13,000 volumes.

remarkable was its progress, in books and in readers, that in two years' time additional space had to be taken in. More recently further premises have been annexed to meet actual present requirements. The following table exhibits the issue of books since the opening:—

MITCHELL LIBRARY.
NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.

Year.	Theology, Philosophy, Ecclesiastical History.	History, Biography, Voyages, and Travels.	Law, Politics, Sociology, and Commerce.	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History.	Poetry and The Drama.	Linguistics.	Prose Fiction.	Miscellaneous Literature.	Total Issue in each Year.	Daily Average in each Year.
1877*	1,808	6,446	233	3,660	1,685	478	—	4,660	18,970	395
1878	16,720	57,027	3,565	39,196	17,312	4,323	—	56,171	194,314	631
1879	31,339	92,545	7,456	74,449	29,732	8,551	28,253	107,423	379,748	1,237
1880	34,788	79,395	10,269	75,160	28,195	10,969	40,345	111,611	390,732	1,269
1881	36,978	83,450	12,694	79,406	28,981	12,632	34,589	114,983	403,713	1,315
1882	37,880	71,438	12,092	76,124	22,531	11,198	30,557	104,405	366,225	1,197
1883	40,107	69,957	13,133	83,233	28,607	10,811	33,215	102,544	381,607	1,247
1884	41,340	82,695	15,446	88,378	30,091	10,897	40,688	125,607	435,142	1,413
Total,	240,960	542,953	74,888	519,606	187,134	69,859	207,647	727,404	2,570,451	—
Per cent.	9.37	21.12	9.1	20.2	7.28	7.2	8.08	28.30	100.00	—

* Two Months.

This table is a gratifying one, inasmuch as it affords evidence of the extensive advantage taken of the library, and also that the average standard of the visitors' reading is a high one. But in addition to the issue of books, to which

the table is confined, there was an enormous number of references to the selected periodicals, 250 in number, for the perusal of which the upper rooms are set apart. Taking books and current periodicals together the total number of readers in the seven years following the opening must closely approach five millions.

The following table exhibits the library's annual growth, and it will be seen that one-third of the contents have been gifted. These include Bailie Moir's library, exceeding 4,000 vols.; the University's donation of 2,000 vols.; and Mr. Richard Chalmers's library containing 1,000 vols. In addition to his splendid benefaction of books Bailie Moir bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to £11,460, for the purpose of purchasing additional books to be added to "The Moir Collection."

The Mitchell library now stands *seventh* among Scottish libraries, as regards the number of volumes it possesses, those ahead of it being the four University libraries, and the libraries of the Faculty of Advocates and Society of Writers to the Signet; but Mitchell's library has the distinction of being the *largest* in Scotland to which a right of free access belongs to the public.

The three special collections within the library being in some respects unique, may be stated. These are the collection of books relating to the city of Glasgow, 2,400 vols.; "Early Glasgow Printing," 820 vols.; and the "Poets' Corner,"—a collection of Scottish poetry, numbering 4,900 vols., of which nearly 1,000 are editions of the works of, or books relating to Burns, of whom, in this connection, may be appropriately quoted, James Montgomery, our great Christian poet, whose sublime ode silenced, as by anticipation, the voice of detraction—

"Peace to the dead; in Scotia's choir
 Of minstrels, great and small,
 He rose from his spontaneous fire,
 The Phoenix of them all."

Careful observations show that a majority of the readers belong to the artizan classes. Although arrangements have been made for lady readers the attendance has been small.

MITCHELL LIBRARY—ITS EXTENT.

	Books.	Pamphlets.	Acquired by	
			Purchase.	Gift.
At 31st Dec., 1877, -	15,008	1,068	13,736	2,420
„ 1878, -	5,775	1,641	5,802	1,114
„ 1879, -	3,493	1,505	3,555	1,443
„ 1880, -	3,962	1,075	3,075	1,962
„ 1881, -	5,327	1,662	2,312	4,677
„ 1882, -	4,120	809	2,726	2,203
„ 1883, -	4,044	2,513	3,142	3,415
„ 1884, -	2,648	1,266	2,648	1,266
Total Books in Library, at 31st Dec., 1884, {	43,957	11,539	36,996	18,500
	55,496		55,496	

Special Collections included in above, {
 “Moir” Library, 3,727 vols.
 The “Poets’ Corner,” about 4,900 vols., including the “Burns Collection” of about 966 vols.
 Books relating to Glasgow, about 2,400 vols.
 “Glasgow-printed” Books, about 820 vols.

STIRLING'S AND GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This Library was founded in 1791 as a free library in all time by Walter Stirling, merchant, magistrate, and member of a family whose name and influence have been closely identified with the City for almost two centuries. The founder, with much wisdom, intrusted its management to four of the perpetual bodies in the City, who were each to appoint three directors from their number—The Town Council, the Merchants’ House, the Presbytery of Glasgow, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons,

with the addition of the Lord Provost, for the time being, as perpetual president. So much was the library appreciated, that, with a view to increase its usefulness, the directors, after some years, determined to give books on loan to life subscribers of five guineas, and, still later, to annual subscribers of half-a-guinea, and in 1848, the constitution was popularized by the addition of eight directors from amongst the subscribers. The number of volumes bequeathed by Mr. Stirling, along with his money foundation, was 804—not a large library as private collections are now estimated—but Mr. Stirling had been judicious in his reading. In 1795, these had increased to 3,705; in 1815, to 5,899; in 1842, to 11,000; in 1870, to 24,000; and they now number 42,000 volumes—the increase being largely attributable to donations, some of them considerable, such as that of the late Professor Scouler, of Dublin, 2,000 vols., and to the fact that the Glasgow Public Library, begun in 1804, amalgamated with Stirling's Library in 1871. The library possesses many very early and costly works, including 27 volumes printed in the 15th century, the publications of the Maitland Club, and a collection of 4,000 pamphlets, many of them rare and curious, while a speciality, identifying it with the Corporation, is its custody of the Specifications of Patents and Inventions supplied by the Patent Office to the Corporation. These range with completeness from the 17th century to the present time, and now number 160,000, bound in 4,000 volumes. As evidence of the importance of this technical collection to our great industrial community, 30,000 consultations of the books of patents were made in the past year. What an embodiment of genius and originative power is represented by these books; how many disappointments, and broken hopes and fortunes; how comparatively few real triumphs they bear witness to, who shall be able to tabulate! Happily the Patent Office now presents to the discoverer and inventor, with attenuated purse, a less stern front than it did a few years back.

How many of the youth of our city have been helped up the ladder to honour and wealth by resorting to Stirling's Library will never be tabulated either. Let any so favoured, who may read this, understand that its usefulness is sadly hampered through a chronic paucity of funds.

A most marked infusion of vigour in its management and revival of public interest in the library, commenced five years ago, as may be judged on reference to the following table:—

ISSUE OF BOOKS DURING PAST FOUR YEARS.

Year.	Reference Department.		Lending Department.		Total.	Daily Average.
	Books.	Patents.	Books.	Magazines.		
1881	22,546	12,095	17,502	5,320	57,463	205
1882	35,096	18,885	39,295	11,438	104,714	341
1883	39,633	20,589	55,933	16,084	132,239	432
1884	46,923	31,000	60,593	25,847	164,363	537

- The table shows that while in 1881 the issue was 57,000 volumes, it had risen in 1884 to 164,000. In the same period the subscribers had increased from 339 to 857.

As most gratifying testimony that two good institutions, working side by side in generous rivalry, are helpful and not injurious to each other, the progress of Mitchell's and of Stirling's Libraries may be profitably studied. Doubtless the great work performed by the School Board in the last twelve years, which has brought the entire youth of the city within the pale of education, has been a great factor in augmenting the patrons of our two free libraries, limited and inferior in many respects though they are; but both have been especially fortunate for some years in their committees of management, very especially in the conveners of these committees—Preceptor Wilson and Bailie Jackson; and in their librarians, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Mason.

NATIONAL SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

The National Security Savings Bank of Glasgow has long occupied a prominent position among the philanthropic institutions of the city, and more than any other it reflects the provident habits of the people. It was established in the year 1836. It is managed by a body of about one hundred and twenty leading citizens, practical, shrewd business men, who well understand the ups and downs to which life and business are liable, and who have, many of them, devoted much time and trouble to render the Bank in every way useful to the people. To no single director are its patrons more indebted than to the present venerable Bailie of Provan—Mr. James Hannan—who has long presided over the affairs of the Bank. The Bank has been crowned with wonderful success, far exceeding that of any savings bank in the United Kingdom.

The following retrospective view of progress shows that the Bank has more than kept pace with the growth and prosperity of the city, the *ratio* of depositors to population showing a steady increase every year:—

VIEW OF PROGRESS.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Total Funds Accumulated in the Bank.	Number of Depositors with Open Accounts.	Population of Glasgow and Suburbs.	Proportion of Depositors to Population.
1836	4,461	£20,310 5 10	1,906		
1841	52,852	173,204 3 3	13,438	280,682	5 per 100
1851	108,397	508,636 13 8	29,391	329,096	8½ " "
1861	174,792	927,427 16 3	42,122	446,395	9½ " "
1871	309,910	1,767,111 16 10	74,562	593,554	12½ " "
1881	473,582	3,491,880 ■ 3	117,288	704,436	16½ " "
1882	509,229	3,697,045 7 1	123,447		
1883	542,182	3,915,005 8 10	128,997		
1884	539,055	4,109,925 1 8	130,539	745,000	17½ ■

From this Table it will be seen that the total number of depositors is 130,539, the largest body of depositors in any bank in the United Kingdom.

The aggregate amount now at their credit is £4,109,925. This large sum, the fruit, doubtless, of persevering

is no small tribute to the frugality of our industrial population. It indicates the spread of a right and "reflecting selfishness," and a desire to secure "the glorious privilege of being independent."

The average amount at the credit of each depositor is £31 9s. 8d.

Much of the success of the Bank is due to the ample facilities provided by the seven offices, five of which are within and two outside the city boundaries. They are all situated in leading thoroughfares, and are open every day from ten till three, and on three evenings of the week.

As the Bank welcomes deposits as low as one shilling, and makes no charge for pass-books, the inducements to the working classes to bank their savings is of the most attractive description.

In order more thoroughly to reach the humbler classes, and especially the young, the Bank gives encouragement and assistance to PENNY SAVINGS BANKS, of which no fewer than 210 are in active operation in and around the city. They are organized and conducted by benevolent effort, and having many transactions (777,144 in a year) they require the services of upwards of five hundred gentlemen to conduct the business, which are cheerfully rendered. Last year the penny banks gathered £44,142, and at the close of the year the aggregate amount at credit of nearly 65,000 young depositors was £14,566 7s. 9d.

The stability of the Glasgow Savings Bank is one of its many excellent features.

The funds are invested with Government					
to the extent of,	-	-	-	-	£3,701,796 14 2
and locally with the Corporation and					
School Board to the extent of,	-	-			441,583 0 0
Total funds,	-	-	-	-	£4,143,379 14 2
The liabilities to depositors amount to,					4,109,925 1 8
showing a free surplus of	-	-	-	-	£33,454 12 6

The Bank has all along practised the virtues which it recommends. Year by year, by dint of economy in management, something has been saved from the margin allowed for expenses, and has been annually set aside to form a building fund. The spacious premises in Glassford Street have been reared from this source alone, and the Bank possesses, besides, several properties in various quarters of the city for the accommodation of their branch offices.

OUR INFIRMARIES.

Few cities are better off than our own in curative institutions for the varied ailments to which flesh is heir, and for the surgical treatment of casualty cases so common in every great industrial centre. The Royal and Western Infirmarys are so well known that in giving some tabulated facts relating to their beneficent work for the past five years, it is unnecessary to introduce the tables with any descriptive notice. But while they are universally known and appreciated, it is perhaps less known that these great institutions wholly depend upon the public for support, and that the funds placed at the disposal of the Managers are never in excess of requirements, but at times fall very far short.

Only a week or two ago (on 30th September), the financial position of the youngest infirmary (the Western) was brought before the citizens with a view to urge upon the public increased liberality. On that occasion, Dr. A. B. M'Grigor, the Hon. Treasurer, stated that it now possessed 400 beds, and that not only is this accommodation frequently taxed, but the demands for admission are in excess of the accommodation. The ordinary annual subscriptions have never been able to meet requirements, and only by appropriating extraordinary funds, raised by special efforts, and unfettered legacies or bequests, has the maintenance account for some years past been balanced. In 1883 no less than £3,485 and in 1884 £5,230 of these extraordinary receipts have had to be appropriated in order, notwithstanding the greatest economy, to carry on the institution. In 1885 the deficiency of ordinary income will considerably exceed £5,000; and to meet this shortcoming the balance of extraordinary income, on hand at the beginning of the year (£2,302), has already been expended, and the Managers have had to resort to the bank for the means of meeting their current expenses.

The appeal of the Managers for increased liberality in

their philanthropic work must be responded to, for with growing demands on their space, and on the high professional skill and gentle nursing, of which there is great store at command, it could only be a serious calamity to the city were the Western Infirmary and its excellent Managers crippled in their efforts to alleviate an ever-recurring and increasing mass of suffering. How great this is, and how greatly it has been relieved, will be seen from the tables given below.

In 1880 the number of patients was	-	14,834
„ 1881	„	17,226
„ 1882	„	20,050
„ 1883	„	22,527
„ 1884	„	25,454

Can there be any doubt that in the coming years an institution, performing so large an amount of beneficent work in our midst, will be allowed to diminish its labours or benefits in the very slightest degree in face of the fact that it is more and more sought after every year? The times are unpropitious, doubtless, to very many, but happily not to all.

Let me add that the elder institution, the Royal Infirmary, as will be seen from the opposite tables, is also not too well off. With larger funds at disposal its work, enormous as it already is, might be beneficially extended. In 1884 there were ministered to at the "Royal"

In-door patients,	-	5,313
Dispensary patients,	-	31,068
		<hr/>
		36,381
		<hr/>

ROYAL INFIRMARY.
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND CAPITAL FUNDS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Subscriptions and Donations, - - -	£12,938	£14,021	£14,211	£14,456	£14,086
Income from Investments, - - -	4,282	3,826	3,985	3,856	4,145
Miscellaneous Receipts, - - -	905	945	717	474	577
Legacies, etc., - - -	10,169	6,604	7,483	10,784	18,855
Total Income for year, -	£28,294	£25,396	£26,396	£29,570	£37,663
Ordinary Expenditure, -	£25,548	£23,849	£23,974	£24,959	£24,907
Extraordinary „ -	6,817	2,100	1,804	2,687	2,495
Total Expenditure for year, -	£32,365	£25,949	£25,778	£27,646	£27,402
Capital Funds, - - -	£115,487.				

ABSTRACT OF IN-DOOR CASES TREATED.

IN MEDICAL WARDS.					IN SURGICAL WARDS.			
Year.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.	Average Daily No. in Hospital.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.	Average Daily No. in Hospital.
1880	2,35	2,032	297	200	2,765	2,578	177	303
1881	2,388	2,130	267	191	2,719	2,555	178	296
1882	2,624	2,353	261	198	2,977	2,765	185	309
1883	2,540	2,266	283	199	2,905	2,700	216	310
1884	2,485	2,146	277	197	2,878	2,658	219	306

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Medical and Surgical Cases, -	21,232	20,629	21,197	21,336	23,067
Diseases of Women, -	137	79	650	337	428
„ the Ear, -	879	846	1,136	1,444	1,844
„ the Teeth, -	1,170	984	1,011	976	1,026
„ the Throat, -	498	639	586	468	766
„ the Skin, -	...	...	...	...	933
Children Vaccinated, -	1,854	1,694	1,592	1,532	1,514
Out-Patients attending Surgical Wards, -	822	1,016	1,312	1,326	1,490
Total Out-door Cases, -	26,592	25,987	27,484	27,419	31,068

WESTERN INFIRMARY.
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND CAPITAL FUNDS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Subscriptions and Donations, - - -	£8,553	£11,174	£13,271	£12,324	£10,775
Income from Investments, - - -	632	816	1,225	1,377	1,277
Miscellaneous Receipts, - - -	1,561	1,227	1,373	1,452	1,306
Legacies, etc., - - -	1,462	13,439	5,986	3,897	14,434
Total Income for year, -	£12,208	£26,656	£21,855	£19,050	£27,792
Ordinary Expenditure, -	£11,332	£14,139	£15,892	£18,639	£18,589
Extraordinary „ -	17	1,291	3,702	939	1,271
Total Expenditure for } year, - - - }	£11,349	£15,430	£19,594	£19,578	£19,860
Capital Funds, - - -	£37,695.				

ABSTRACT OF IN-DOOR CASES TREATED.

IN MEDICAL WARDS.					IN SURGICAL WARDS.			
Year.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.	Average Daily No. in Hospital.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.	Average Daily No. in Hospital.
1880	900	814	93	100.5	1,152	1,090	60	99
1881	1,293	1,062	159	134	1,477	1,363	64	130
1882	1,556	1,393	153	161	1,799	1,723	91	150
1883	1,714	1,488	205	199	1,908	1,781	91	169
1884	1,691	1,476	240	196	1,724	1,656	87	167

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Medical Cases, - - -	4,957	6,411	7,298	9,186	11,700
Surgical Cases, - - -	4,820	4,502	5,257	5,480	5,636
Diseases of Women, - - -	755	782	889	1,009	1,202
„ the Ear, - - -	891	1,119	1,066	1,096	1,205
„ the Teeth, - - -	...	308	322	337	476
„ the Throat, - - -	...	...	214	273	367
Children Vaccinated, - - -	696	671	701	623	681
Out-Patients attending Surgical Wards, - - -	637	631	873	886	722
Out-door Midwifery Patients, - - -	26	32	25	15	50
Total Out-door Cases,	12,782	14,456	16,695	18,905	22,039

GLASGOW SOUTHERN HOSPITAL.

On 27th April, 1881, at a public meeting presided over by Lord Provost Ure, it was unanimously resolved "that a Public Hospital be established and erected in a convenient locality on the south-side of Glasgow." A committee was appointed to arrange for a site, obtain plans, collect subscriptions, and prepare a constitution and rules for the management of the hospital. A site in the Queen's Park, extending to upwards of four acres, has been secured on moderate terms from the Parks Trustees, and in a competition with other architects, the plans of Messrs. Campbell Douglas & Sellars were selected by the referees, Mr. John Carrick and Dr. J. B. Russell. The working plans have been prepared, and the committee hope shortly to begin building operations. In consequence, however, of the continued depression in trade, the committee have not pushed the scheme, and at present they propose to build only a portion of the hospital, with accommodation for 60 beds. The completed hospital will, however, give accommodation for 250 beds, and it cannot fail to be much in request and to prove a great boon to the large and increasing industrial population to the south of the Clyde.

MISS CLUGSTON'S HOMES FOR CONVALESCENTS AND INCURABLES.

This estimable lady's life-long efforts to alleviate suffering is, as with Mr. Quarrier's scheme, one of the remarkable philanthropic features of our time—Miss Clugston's personality being its most striking characteristic. Both workers have shed a benign radiance upon our city—the one in rescuing destitute children from vagrant propensities and vicious surroundings; Miss Clugston in gathering together and tending the sick, the feeble, the incurably afflicted whether young or old—and both are distinguished for the evangelical teaching that accompanies their humane labours.

Miss Clugston's labours have nothing in them of the spasmodic, for, as happens to be intimately known to me, long before her name became a household word in the land, she was an "angel of charity" in the populous mining and bleachfield village beside her home at Avonbank, possessing, just what she is now in a great public way known for, an unwearied craving for personal contact with the suffering poor. Not only did she deny herself to find material restoratives for them, but the best of all cordials went with her—a bountiful countenance and good words, a message of hope and encouragement that only persistent ailments could long resist.

As with all great philanthropists, Miss Clugston's first essays had no consciousness of special merit attaching to them; but as Sarah Martin and Miss Nightingale became famous simply because the deeds they could not but do, and were helpless to prevent getting bruited abroad, were counted meritorious by the public, so it fell out with Miss Clugston.

This lady removed from her quiet Clydesdale home to Glasgow a full quarter of a century ago, bringing her compassionate instincts with her; and finding a wide field for her active sympathies to engage in, she entered the lists, and it would be telling a thrice-told tale to relate her

doings. Individual or private effort she found to be futile, and with innate force of character, but many misgivings, she became a public personage and an open stimulator of the great public heart, on behalf of the poorly clad, the suffering, and the hopelessly afflicted.

My purpose in introducing Miss Clugston's benevolent work was as usual to give some statistical facts illustrative of it. I had prepared one or two tables of results; but I feel sure they can convey no adequate idea to the public mind of what this lady has initiated, prompted, or accomplished, even in the last few years, and I shall leave them out for the present. But let me recall to older citizens how different is the condition in many respects of the respectable, unpauperized masses of the present day under suffering compared with five-and-twenty years ago. This beneficent reform has been the offspring of many independent workers; but Miss Clugston's share in it must stand by itself, not merely for what she herself has done, but for the noble stimulus she has given to others like-minded.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND REPRESSION.

By the Act of 1878 the Houses of Refuge and Protestant Reformatory and Industrial Schools were placed under the management of a Board of Directors, 36 in number, to be appointed by the Town Council from amongst the rate-payers, one third to retire annually but to be eligible for re-election. The following are the Protestant institutions :—

1. The House of Refuge and Reformatory for Boys in Duke Street.
2. The House of Refuge and Reformatory for Girls, Chapelton.
3. Industrial School for Boys, Mossbank, with which is connected a Boys' Home in Rottenrow.
4. Industrial School for Girls, Maryhill.
5. Day Industrial School for both Boys and Girls, Green Street, Calton.
6. Day Industrial School for both Boys and Girls, Rottenrow.

All these institutions are maintained partly by Government allowance, by contributions from parents and others, and by proceeds of work done; and deficiency of income from these sources is assessed for by the body of Commissioners created under the Act.

It will be of interest briefly to sketch the origin and progress of the several institutions, and I have to express indebtedness to Mr. Macharg for valued descriptive notes.

I.—HOUSES OF REFUGE AND REFORMATORIES.

These, the earliest, were originated by a few philanthropic and practical citizens imbued with the belief that urgent necessity existed for taking steps to check crime and a tendency to crime in its incipient stages by laying hold of young persons who either had been in prison or were seen to be criminally inclined. These gentlemen, in 1837, formed themselves into a society and, solely from voluntary

contributions, they erected and for a time maintained the Duke Street Institution as a Reformatory for Boys; and a year or two later they erected and maintained a Reformatory for Girls in Parliamentary Road, now part of the City Parish Poorhouse, also from voluntary contributions. By 1841 the success of the institutions was so marked, and the support vouchsafed so cordial and general, that an Act was obtained vesting the property in Commissioners to be appointed by the Town Council and by the Magistrates of the burghs of Calton, Anderston, and Gorbals, then independent burghs, and an assessment not exceeding one penny was authorized. The inmates were to consist of two classes—

1. Voluntary applicants for admission.
2. Young persons indicted for criminal offences, but who, instead of abiding trial, might consent to become inmates.

These institutions were afterwards certified by Government under the "Reformatory Schools Act, 1854." The local Act was modified in some particulars in 1866 and again in 1870. Under the last-mentioned Act other bodies were allowed to participate in the assessment.

The Reformatory for Girls was originally combined with the Magdalene Asylum, but the mingling in one institution of dissimilar ages and characters which that involved was soon seen to be impolitic. When additional buildings were erected in 1850, separation and classification was introduced, and now the two institutions are entirely distinct. In 1864 the Girls' Reformatory was removed to Maryhill.

Both refuges were so largely taken advantage of that in 1856 the inmates numbered 600; but the Roman Catholic body afterwards provided houses for children of their own persuasion, and the numbers left in care of the directors fell in 1864 below 400. The Industrial Schools Act, 1866, still further reduced and has continued to reduce the number of Reformatory cases. The directors have in consequence sold

the Duke Street buildings, and only remain in occupation until a suitable place outside the city can be provided. They have also converted the Girls' Reformatory at Maryhill into an Industrial School, and built a more suitable Reformatory at Chapelton, New Kilpatrick.

II.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Another philanthropic society, but composed very much of the same excellent membership as the first, was formed in 1847 for the organization of Industrial Schools. The first school was opened in North Frederick Street, and in 1850 it had a building provided for it in Rottenrow, by the Murdoch School Trustees, out of the educational funds administered by them. At first the children were only fed and educated, but under the Dunlop Act of 1854 it became necessary to lodge the children sent in under the Act, and the necessary additional accommodation was provided. The "Industrial Schools Act, 1866," gave a great stimulus to the institution—so great, indeed, that in three years, from 1866 to 1869, the numbers rose from 256 to 615 in 1869.

At this point further extension, and in a more open locality than could be found in the city, was resolved on, and the lands of Mossbank, extending to 16 acres, were acquired, and commodious buildings were erected for boys. The girls were retained at Rottenrow until 1879, when they were removed to Maryhill on the conversion of that institution from a Reformatory into an Industrial School.

In 1869 fifty of the Mossbank boys were transferred to that admirable naval training school the "Cumberland," and became the nucleus of an institution that has since done excellent work.

At Mossbank the boys, in addition to moral and intellectual training, are taught tailoring, shoemaking, paper bag making, and garden and farm tillage; and in the girls' institution at Maryhill the inmates learn needlework, machine sewing, and laundry work.

III.—DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The advantages of Day Industrial Schools were strongly believed in by the directors long before 1878, and it was natural that when the measure of that year was being promoted, recognition of such schools should be urged, and provision to some extent secured for them. It is well that the hands of these earnest reformers of the poor little waifs of our streets were thus strengthened, for these gentlemen have been enabled to do great good work since 1878. What the School Board cannot accomplish they can do by their system of Day Industrial Schools. Any little neglected wanderer from 5 to 13 years of age can be sent to these schools by the Court on application by the School Board, or otherwise, for a period not exceeding three years, the parents being ordered to contribute a weekly allowance not exceeding 2s., of which they may be relieved if necessary by the Parochial Board. Widows, widowers, and other guardians who are obliged to work outside their homes, may also have their children placed in these schools in the day time on undertaking to conform to the rules as approved by the Home Secretary, and to pay not less than 1s. weekly. The child receives three meals daily, education, and training in industrial work when old enough. In short, the schools are made pleasant, genial day homes for the poor children, whose healthy faces and buoyant spirits tell their own tale of comfort and contentment.

The first Day Industrial School originally leased, but now the property of the Directors, was opened on 12th August, 1879, in Green Street, Calton. A ropework adjoining was also leased. On 12th August, 1882, a second school was opened in the premises in Rottenrow, and it is regulated in precisely the same manner. Unqualified approval of their management and results is expressed in the Government Inspector's Annual Reports.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	REFORMATORIES.					
	Duke Street, for Boys.			E. Chapelon, for Grls.		
INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government Allowance,	1,374	15	11	433	2	11
Proceeds of Industrial Work,	—	—	—	126	2	1
For Board of Inmates,	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Assessment,	1,669	15	9	285	4	5
Sundries,	—	—	—	24	2	10
	3,044	11	8	868	12	3
EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dieting,	674	17	5	193	8	1
Clothing and Outfits,	341	0	7	128	18	1
Washing, Light, and Fuel,	129	10	0	97	12	10
Rent, Repairs, and Furnishings,	851	3	10	132	16	10
Medical Attendance,	32	6	6	22	2	6
Education,	191	5	4	88	17	11
Garden and Grounds,	—	—	—	46	1	2
Internal Management,	597	1	1	87	9	1
Expenses of Boys' Home in Rottenrow,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries,	131	17	4	77	5	9
Loss on Industrial Work,	95	9	7	—	—	—
Expenses of General Management,	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3,044	11	8	868	12	3
Average Number of Inmates,	87			27		
Gross Average Cost per head, <i>exclusive</i> of Expenses of Management,	34	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	3	5
Gross Average Cost per head, <i>inclusive</i> of Expenses of Management,	39	5	11	39	2	2
Net Average Cost per head, deducting proceeds of Industrial Work,	—	—	—	26	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

I may explain that, in allocating the expenses of general management other half to Industrial and Day Industrial Schools. The Reformatory's East Chapelon; and of the Schools' moiety, one-third has been placed School, and one-sixth to Rottenrow Day School.

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.			DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.			Expenses of General Management.
Mosshank, for Boys.	Maryhill, for Girls.		Green Street.	Rottenrow.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4,241 6 10	2,414 3 8		393 1 4	271 5 0	—	
539 19 6	317 9 5		11 13 3	—	—	
12 15 6	7 12 0		197 14 2	212 16 5	—	
2,160 15 4	1,490 6 7		612 8 7	527 5 9	961 10 10	
—	89 6 2		—	—	161 2 1	
6,954 17 2	4,318 17 10		1,214 17 4	1,011 7 2	1,122 13 0	
1,852 16 7	1,295 15 0		554 3 9	417 7 0	—	
1,278 10 10	570 12 11		—	—	—	
650 18 9	349 6 10		65 13 1	58 14 1	—	
797 9 0	886 1 6		147 9 6	158 16 10	—	
175 19 4	69 19 8		30 19 9	22 17 3	—	
505 3 7	225 10 2		218 2 5	125 3 8	—	
—	62 16 6		—	—	—	
969 2 0	631 9 0		128 6 10	145 17 9	—	
305 7 4	—		—	—	—	
419 14 9	227 6 3		70 2 0	60 15 11	—	
—	—		—	21 14 8	—	
—	—		—	—	1,122 13 0	
6,954 17 2	4,318 17 10		1,214 17 4	1,011 7 2	1,122 13 0	
386	215		161	121	—	
18 0 4½	20 1 9		7 10 11	8 7 2	—	
18 10 1	20 19 4		1 2 6½	9 2 7½	—	
16 12 4½	18 3 11		7 9 5½	—	—	

amongst the institutions, I have placed one-half to the Reformatories and the moiety has been allocated, two-thirds to Duke Street and one-third to Mossbank, one-third to Maryhill, one-sixth to Green Street Day

. The day schools are making heavy inroads on the older certificated industrial schools. This simply means that in laying hold of neglected children before they have had much opportunity to acquire and develop vicious habits, and placing them during the day in comfortable quarters under good influences and discipline, strict enough to check bad habits, but sufficiently mild and encouraging to keep them together, a great preventive is established and the candidates for the sterner institutions are greatly reduced in number. None rejoice more heartily than the directors that these day schools, and the work of the School Board and philanthropic effort in various directions, is depopulating the Reformatories—although, as will be seen from the preceding table, the financial aspect of their work compares unfavourably with institutions that are fully occupied. The directors are in the position of managing buildings that were erected, under Government inspection, for a much larger number of inmates, and which have to be maintained, meanwhile, until other arrangements, in contemplation, can be matured.

THE "QUARRIER" ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND.

••The great work upon which this gentleman embarked, or into which, more probably, he drifted some fourteen years ago, is the most marked philanthropic feature of Scotland in the present day, probably, for that matter, in any day. Although not confined to our city, Mr. Quarrier's work has undoubtedly been a powerful lever in our city for lifting neglected children of the slums into something akin to the real home life.

In a country where co-operation as a rule is resorted to for benevolent ends, the most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Quarrier's scheme is his own individuality,—its next, the simple faith and trust that daily bread will be given in due measure for persistent, daily asking. In simplest guise, and by an agency humanly speaking insignificant, has a single practical mind so reflected in his deeds, the humane instincts and promptings of others as to lead them to place money and goods at his disposal without stint.

With the memory of a somewhat cheerless childhood, he could the more sympathetically gauge the capacity in the meanest little tatterdemalion for enjoying better and more virtuous surroundings; and realizing the need and value of effort of some sort on behalf of the numerous offspring of neglect and helpless poverty, and that he must do his part, he set about it in a humble enough way. We well remember how proud he was, some 20 years ago, of his shoe-black brigade, and how pleased to dilate on the promising future before its members. This was Mr. Quarrier's first ambitious effort for the rescue of the parentless or worse than parentless street arab, picked up, as Alexander Smith might have said, among the *debris* of the decalogue, and seldomer seen now than twenty years ago. Gradually Mr. Quarrier's ideas expanded and progressed, and soon nothing short of "Homes" must be found for as many as he could get

provision for. Accordingly, Homes were started, and have year by year multiplied, and only the future can tell the eventual sum of them, even in his own lifetime.

It would be idle to detail Mr. Quarrier's well-known work, or his *modus operandi*, if indeed that were possible. Thinking he might have rules of more or less fixity for conducting his operations, I asked him for information, and he has sent me reports, telling me that I will get to know everything from them. The reports are most interesting, and convincing, of the power and success underlying his efforts, but they do not furnish any formal or specific rules, nor do they present the results of his efforts in anything like statistical shape. An attempt by me to formulate the principles which guide him has not been a success. What I do make out from the reports is that Mr. Quarrier, if he will excuse me putting it that way, is very much a law unto himself, an apostle of philanthropy and Christian charity of the most pronounced type, to whom rigid rules, and possibly coadjutors not in all respects like-minded, would be a hindrance, and that by his deeds and these alone can he be known and judged.

But, generally, it most clearly appears that Mr. Quarrier extends to destitute and neglected children, not too incorrigible, a strong, loving hand; and to the extent of his multiplying resources he adopts them, of all ages, from the infant of a few months to the boy or girl of 13 years. He places them in cottage family groups of thirty each, and of varying ages, amidst surroundings that lift the dark, joyless shadow off their lives and present to them an enviable future. A competent married couple is placed in charge of each boys' home, and a "mother" in each girls' home, with an infant in all of them as central figure. He provides for them every moderate home comfort, lodging, clothing, moral and religious training, a plain, ordinary education, and knowledge of indoor or outdoor industrial work of some sort, suited to age, sex, and capacity; he provides for the future of a large proportion of them either

at home or in Canada; he devotes his life to the work in patriarchal fashion; he lets his needs be known by appeals which cost him little, and, without ever laying up in store for the future, and with occasional misgivings when he surveys his numerous flock and their wants, he has always had his needs supplied without getting into debt, or without superfluity, for he finds abundant use for every additional pound that a generous and largely anonymous public entrusts to him.

• Mr. Quarrier has kindly, on special request, provided me with the means of tabulating some results of his work, and his financial resources, in the past five years to which I limited him; but the offerings entrusted to him are by no means confined to money, nor is the good he has done measurable by ordinary methods of computation. I do not take notice at all of the great amount of evangelistic work performed by Mr. Quarrier, and under his auspices, over and above his philanthropic labours. The Table of results referred to is given on the next page.

ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES,

JAMES MORRISON STREET, GLASGOW, AND BRIDGE OF WEIR, RENFREWSHIRE.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

Year.	Number dealt with.	Sent to Canada.	Sent to Friends or situations at Home.	In Homes at close of year.	Total Moneys Received.	For General Purposes, Maintenance, Education.	For Building.	Wages Earned by Boys.
1880	641	107	259	275	£10,252 17 2½	£6,438 6 6½	£3,814 10 8	£802 16 0½
1881	768	132	263	373	14,551 9 0½	6,246 17 7½	8,304 11 5	838 10 7
1882	818	124	312	382	12,613 17 7¾	7,064 9 11¼	5,549 7 8½	840 0 0½
1883	932	162	317	453	12,552 8 1¾	7,414 8 4¾	5,137 19 9	850 0 0 7
1884	1,047	215	349	483	15,207 9 0¼	10,170 6 8¼	5,037 2 4	1,013 2

In reply to further specific queries, Mr. Quarrier informs me :

1. That of the number of children dealt with, 90 per cent. were picked up in Glasgow.
2. That the average cost per head per annum is £12 15s.
3. That the money for new buildings is expended as it comes in, to plans already prepared, and that he has no capital or reserve fund.
4. That the amount he has received, since he commenced the "Homes" in 1871, is, as nearly as may be, £120,000; of which £53,000 has been disbursed on buildings.
5. That the property is vested in Trustees to ensure the permanency of the work.
6. That about 2,000 children have been placed in Canada, of whom 95 per cent. to his knowledge have done well.
7. That the cost of outfit and passage to Canada is £10 per head.

Mr. Quarrier notes:—"There is no endowment, but the money is sent in day by day as it is required. The work is carried on in deep dependence upon God, and no one is asked, or called upon, for a subscription."

CHILDREN'S DAY REFUGES.

JAMES MORRISON STREET, AND CLYDE STREET, ANDERSTON.

In "Quiet Hours," Dr. John Pulsford remarks, quaintly, upon our Saviour popularizing His ministry by feeding the multitudes who had travelled with Him beyond the limits of natural endurance. The Evangelistic Association, composed of estimable citizens, have during some years gone further, and have established free Sabbath breakfasts for adults and free Sabbath dinners for children, purposely to bring destitute people, and their little ones, within the atmosphere of the Association's higher Christian work. But the Association do more, for some eight years ago they established

CHILDREN'S WEEK-DAY REFUGES,

into which children are admitted, from the most pinched homes of the city, after thorough investigation before admission; and a systematic visitation of the children's homes is maintained while they remain in the Refuges. The report for last year describes the scope of this branch of the Association's work, from which it will be seen that it is a very perfect auxiliary of the School Board, and a preventive of juvenile delinquency:—

"The children are gathered every morning during the five school days into our two Refuges—one in our own hall, James Morrison Street, the other in Free Anderston Church Mission Hall, Clyde Street—where, after 'family worship,' they get a substantial breakfast of porridge and milk, are marched to the Board Schools in their vicinity, return at midday for dinner (the same as that supplied to the Poor Children's Dinner Tables), go back again to afternoon school, and once more re-assemble in the Refuges when school is over, for a Bible lesson and a supper of porridge and milk. They are dismissed to their homes about 6.30 p.m. They have all some kind of home to go to, but when 'taken up' many of them are so poor, through the death, sickness, crime, carelessness, or misfortune of their natural

guardians, that they have neither sufficient food nor clothing, and their education is entirely neglected."

As my duty is primarily statistical I have prepared the following Table from the Association's Annual Reports:—

Year.	JAMES MORRISON ST. REFUGE.			CLYDE ST., ANDERSTON, REFUGE.			Expenditure for Year.
	On Roll at beginning of Year.	Admitted during Year.	On Roll at close of Year.	On Roll at beginning of Year.	Admitted during Year.	On Roll at close of Year.	
1880-81	263	180	246	83	53	70	£687 5 ■
1881-82	246	168	235	70	55	64	800 17 10
1882-83	235	129	230	64	62	65	759 ■ 5
1883-84	230	157	245	65	63	58	775 14 8
1884-85	245	185	265	58	55	61	727 18 11

POOR CHILDREN'S DINNER TABLE SOCIETY.

This Society was originated in 1868, by philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, to serve the double purpose of a Feeding School and as an auxiliary to Educational Work. It draws the youngsters from their homes and haunts in the bleakest of weather more effectually and in more sustained fashion than Lord Shaftesbury's "Punch and Judy" device amongst the London alleys, and, generally, it serves a practically benevolent end which all can appreciate. Mr. William Mitchell, Vice-Chairman of the School Board, in a genial article in "Good Words" for June describes the Society's work:—

"In twelve different districts a table is spread on five days of the week. Each table is presided over by two ladies. The dinner, consisting of soup and bread, is brought from a central depot, and about twelve o'clock each day there may be seen converging towards these centres of attraction a large number of hungry children of all ages and conditions. Tickets admitting the children have been previously distributed by agents of the Society, and a supply is always in the hands of the School Board officers. The officers have discretionary power to send any hungry or destitute child at

once to these tables, and this not only supplies a meal, but, as the name and address are written on the ticket, it brings the child under notice of the superintendents, and, in many cases, clothing or boots and shoes are provided. A look-out is kept that the children are attending school, and thus a double end is served and two birds killed with one stone."

Mr. R. M. Murray, who acts as treasurer, has supplied me with the following figures:—

YEAR.	INCOME.		DINNERS SUPPLIED.	Daily Average No. of Children.
	Private Donations.	Donation from Juv. Delinquency Commissioners.		
1879-80	£1,303	£200	179,970	1,800 to 2,000
1880-81	1,320	200	202,847	
1881-82	1,218	200	213,027	
1882-83	1,365	200	195,058	
1883-84	1,195	100	199,108	
1884-85 (not yet closed)	...	100	253,787	

There can be little doubt that so much benevolent and vigilant interest in the poor children of the city as is manifested in the Day Industrial Schools, the Evangelistic Association's Week-Day Refuges, the Poor Children's Dinner Table, Mr. Quarrier's Orphan Homes, and above all by the School Board, satisfactorily explains the languishing condition of the statutory institutions for the prevention and repression of juvenile delinquency. As stated before, the directors of those legal and restraining institutions rejoice that their labours are yearly lessening, notwithstanding they feel themselves placed for the time, and from a purely financial point of view, in an unfavourable position, having to maintain establishments which had to be designed to meet the approval of the Secretary of State, and now happily becoming emptied because of the active voluntary benevolence growing more and more potent, year by year. In truth, it would appear that the good old philosophy has come back to us, and is not only preached but largely practised, that inculcates in the well-to-do personal interest in the poor and those out of the way, and very specially an interest in the young, whose surroundings are more likely to give to them a wrong than a right start in life.

THE MARSHALL TRUST.

The testators, William Marshall of Holehouse, merchant in Glasgow, and Miss Janet Marshall, his sister, bequeathed the residue of their estates as a permanent fund for the erection, endowment, and maintenance of an hospital or industrial training institution in or near the city of Glasgow, or in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, or Stirling, as the trustees thought proper, to be called the Marshall Hospital or Institution, the object of which should be the education, lodging, board, clothing, and industrial training, or such of them only as the trustees should from time to time think proper, of destitute boys or girls, who are at the time of selection, resident in the counties of Lanark and Stirling, who are orphans or fatherless, or whose parents or relations are unable to clothe, educate, and maintain them. There is power to rent buildings and recreation ground, and to board and lodge the foundationers in boarding-houses or families. The trustees have power to accumulate the funds for twenty years from 1880, when the trust came into operation.

When the bequest emerged in 1880, the funds amounted to £190,535, and by judicious investment of them they now amount to £224,800, with an annual revenue of fully £8,000. Although the trustees have not yet been able to decide on a Scheme, they seem to be fully sensible of the need that exists for putting the large fund entrusted to them to its legitimate uses with as little delay as possible. It will certainly be pleasant if the beneficent intentions of the testators can bear fruit while their memories are fresh in the minds of contemporaries.

OUR SAILORS.

THE GLASGOW SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

This most useful society, of which the Lord Provost is President and the Magistrates are Honorary Directors, was instituted 63 years ago for the benefit of those who come up from the sea in ships, in which Glasgow is so deeply inter-

ested. The poor are always with us, the sailor, only by turns. When he does appear he is very much the proverbial fish out of water, strange to his surroundings and liable to be snared above most men. Considering his dangerous calling, and how it contributes to our livelihood and domestic comfort, the sailor ought to be welcomed from the warmest side of our nature, and every reasonable effort made to help him to proper self-respect and higher enjoyment when ashore; so that in departing he may bear away sunny memories and food for profitable reflection. With all his faults we cannot but love the sailor, and the labours of this Society is an expression of it, but as yet an inadequate one, although the Society's operations have extended with the growth of shipping, and a great amount of practical good is being accomplished.

Mr. Richard H. Hunter, the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, who devotes much time to the Society's work, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars, which I feel sure will be found most interesting.

The work is religious and philanthropic, and is conducted by a Board of Directors composed of shipowners and merchants of various denominations. Seven agents are wholly employed in the work. The chief objects of the work are to meet the sailors when they arrive in port, provide suitable places where they can usefully and pleasantly spend their leisure time with suitable games, reading, etc.; guide them to respectable lodgings; provide religious services for them; supply ships going to sea with small loan libraries, etc.; and correspond with seamen when abroad. The widows and orphans of seamen are also provided for, the women being helped into situations and relieved in times of distress, and many of their children are educated at the cost of the Society.

On the north side of the river the Society have *Free Reading and Recreation Rooms at 146 Broomielaw*. During 1884 over 70,000 visits were made to them by seamen. The accommodation is, however, much too limited, and the Society have just purchased for £4,500 a large property in

the neighbourhood, which will shortly be altered and fitted up for this purpose. The Seamen's Chapel in Brown Street is close to the Sailors' Home, and is largely attended by sailors and their friends.

On the south side of the river, the *New Bethel, Reading and Recreation Rooms*, erected last year at a cost of over £6,000, are largely taken advantage of by seamen. Social free tea meetings are held there weekly, and entertainments with the lime light lantern, concerts, etc., are conducted from time to time with much acceptance; while religious services are held each Sunday, and during the week. The families of seamen are regularly visited by the agents, and also the ships in the harbour. The Society have a small boat on the river for the purpose of boarding vessels not at the quays.

In 1884 the number of seamen engaged at the Mercantile Marine Office, Glasgow, for foreign service was

	30,239
Discharged,	22,005
Total,	<u>52,244</u>

Seamen's Wages transmitted free of expense.

Amount of Remittances,	£25,295	8	3
Amount of Payments, .	55,426	18	1
Total,	<u>£80,722</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

Seamen's Savings Bank.

Amount of Deposits, .	£4,294	10	8
Amount of Withdrawals,	4,735	19	4
	<u>£9,030</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

But these figures do not embrace the coasting traffic, in which a very large number of seamen are engaged.

The annual income of the Society is from £1,400 to £1,500, which is made up by voluntary subscriptions. The extent of the work is only limited by the funds subscribed, for the field is a wide and varied one, and will repay cultivation.

PAUPERISM.

The relief of the poor of Scotland, like its education, was very much administered by the clergy and kirk-sessions even after the introduction of compulsory rating. No enactment for raising poor-rates by assessment appears until 1579, when begging from door to door was the common method of obtaining relief. Sturdy and "masterful" beggars, for whom the Church had no terrors, had become numerous, and laws had to be passed for their punishment and suppression;* while, on the other hand, enactments were passed encouraging to the deserving poor.

In 1579 (James VI.) it was enacted that, while idle and profligate persons calling themselves objects of charity should be severely punished, legal provision should be made for such as appear suitable objects of benevolence by a tax on *the means and substance* of the inhabitants. This Act was enforced in Glasgow, and in 1583 the first poor-rate collector was appointed. Three years afterwards the magistrates enacted that "the poor be marked with the Town's mark that they have been within the town, remaining and lodged, for five years by past,"—a residential qualification recognized by existing legislation.

In 1595 the general session of the churches appointed a committee to consider the roll of the people who were able to be stented for helping the poor—the church door collections to be continued to poor householders; and in 1649 the magistrates and general session decreed that those "who would not pay their monthly assessment for the poor were to be debarred the communion." But the Act of 1579,

* In 1424 (James I.) masterful beggars were to be severely punished by the Sheriff. In 1449 (James II.) masterful beggars were to have their ears nailed to the Market Cross, to be banished the country, and, if they returned, to be hanged. In 1503 (James IV.) it was enacted that the authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, shall allow none to beg except crooked folk, sick folk, impotent folk, and weak folk. In 1535 (James V.) all beggars were to be confined to their respective parishes, perhaps to many of them the severest punishment of all.

whatever its full intention, was put in force in some parts of the country only, and in Glasgow to the extent, only, of relieving the lowest and least reputable class of the poor, their own enemies, and without sympathetic helper. In practice it was adopted in supplement of the "use and wont" offerings of churches and other benefactions, which were devoted to the alimēt of respectable decayed parishioners.

Dr. Chalmers, with persuasive force and eloquence from pulpit, platform, and by pen, preached as late as 1821 the good old doctrine of Christian charity, and a *return* to spontaneous sympathy for the relief of indigence and suffering. He did more, he was given the liberty, and he demonstrated in his own parish of St. John's during several years the practicability of voluntary effort through church organization; but the parish of St. John's, in itself, was above the average in Dr. Chalmers' day, and during his incumbency the church was filled, to overflowing, by the *élite* of the city. He was, besides, most blind to what was clear to others, that his great gifts were not to be found in every pulpit or parish—were indeed most rare—and that only by activities and powers of speech such as he possessed could it be hoped to sustain an adequate interest in the poor of a rapidly growing industrial city. Had the eminent divine occupied St. John's, or the Tron Parish, in the *third* in place of the first quarter of the century, he could hardly have been disposed to affirm that the cause of destitution may safely be confided to those "spontaneous sympathies which nature has implanted, and which Christianity fosters in the bosom of man." On the contrary, he must have been ready to admit that only by compulsory rating was it possible to overtake, with equity and adequacy, the relief of the chronic poor of city parishes, largely and recently immigrant, and living outside the genial, helpful, influences of our churches. Doubtless the transition to strictly legal forms of relief caused a wrench in many quarters; but Dr. Chalmers must have lived to see that "coldness, and cruelty, and hardihood," are not, necessarily, "the insepar-

able associates of legal charity." Happily for pauper and ratepayer alike the membership of our poor boards—in Glasgow certainly—is composed of estimable gentlemen, who, while chosen because possessed of business tact and discrimination, are not devoid of the "tenderness, gentleness, and compassion" which the large-hearted divine, whose living epistle can never be altogether neglected in Glasgow, desiderated in the administrators of parochial relief.*

It was not till 1845 that the poor-law was made adequate to overtake the pauperism of the country in a uniform way; but spontaneous benevolence has by no means been quenched by this more adequate poor-law, nor is scope for its exercise wanting. The poor who have known better days, and, from no fault of their own, have dropped into indigent and helpless circumstances, have many willing friends to help them in the good old way. Indeed at no former period have benevolent and philanthropic agencies been more numerous, more active, more truly practical and considerate, than in the present day.

But it is only the working and results of the legal form of relief that it is my duty to illustrate, and I do so by the following tables carefully deduced from the accounts of the City, Barony, and Govan Combination Boards for the past ten years. For greater detail the Boards' Accounts must be consulted.

The condensation I have adopted and made uniform for all the three parishes may be found a little difficult of reconciliation with the detailed accounts; but, while aiming to produce uniformity, I have been at much pains to secure accuracy, and have to acknowledge great personal assistance received from the several inspectors.

* To the credit of Gorbals Parish Church it should be stated that Dr. Chalmers was forestalled by the Rev. Dr. M'Lean and his Session, and probably had his inspiration from them to undertake for St. John's Parish, and to advocate for Scotland and England at large, the relief of the poor through the churches. With a considerable number of poor in the parish, Dr. M'Lean and his Session successfully overtook their relief in the earlier years of this century.

CITY PARISH.—ANNUAL INCOME DURING TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN OF BOARD.	Assessment Collected.	Parliamentary Grants for Pauper Lunatics and Medical Aid.	Receipts from other Parishes and Relatives.	Interest and Sundries.	Total Income.
1874-75	J. Beith, - - -	£42,653	£563	£4,344	£85	£47,645
1875-76	Do., - - -	41,012	4,163	3,793	100	49,068
1876-77	George Younger, - - -	38,835	4,321	3,168	51	46,375
1877-78	Do., - - -	43,291	4,804	4,250	52	52,397
1878-79	Do., - - -	41,666	4,845	4,790	185	51,486
1879-80	James Thomson, - - -	43,579	4,930	4,705	400	53,614
1880-81	Do., - - -	46,747	4,891	3,727	111	55,476
1881-82	Do., - - -	46,921	5,106	4,181	206	56,414
1882-83	George Gibson, - - -	47,763	6,107	3,976	179	58,025
1883-84	Do., - - -	47,877	6,352	4,421	226	58,876

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE DURING TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	On Poorhouse and Parochial Asylum.	On Boarded-out Children.	On Insane Poor.	On Outdoor Poor.	On Medical Treatment.	On Education.	On Building, Repairs, Fuel Duties, Taxes, etc.	Interest.	Administrative Expenses.	Advances for other Parishes and Relatives.	Total Expenditure.
1874-75	£11,805	£3,061	£4,292	£13,040	£2,483	£656	£524	...	£8,112	£4,387	£48,360
1875-76	11,246	3,110	5,010	12,499	2,413	665	1,094	...	8,386	3,708	48,131
1876-77	12,444	3,248	6,252	11,774	2,666	791	1,668	...	8,412	3,420	50,675
1877-78	12,992	3,384	6,352	11,733	2,716	1,211	2,390	...	6,523	5,287	52,588
1878-79	13,128	3,508	6,333	13,225	2,711	1,256	3,342	£444	7,011	4,648	55,606
1879-80	13,142	3,894	5,735	14,268	2,773	1,671	2,009	242	6,960	4,659	55,353
1880-81	12,458	4,002	5,977	13,320	2,780	1,800	1,623	293	7,431	4,341	54,025
1881-82	11,704	3,433	7,040	13,575	2,567	1,998	1,601	286	7,167	4,441	53,812
1882-83	12,125	3,214	9,381	13,042	2,964	1,964	3,135	244	7,222	4,374	57,665
1883-84	11,725	3,277	10,391	12,802	2,449	1,959	3,044	263	6,944	4,809	57,663

BARONY PARISH.—ANNUAL INCOME DURING TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN OF BOARD.	Assessment Collected.	Parliamentary Grants for Pauper Lunatics and Medical Aid.	Receipts from other Parishes and Relatives.	Interest and Sundries.	Total Income.
1874-75	Andrew Menzies, - - -	£49,728	£422	£4,878	£603	£55,631
1875-76	John Maxton, - - -	52,704	3,372	4,441	596	61,113
1876-77	Do., - - -	56,889	3,464	4,877	507	65,737
1877-78	Do., - - -	54,812	3,623	4,492	612	63,539
1878-79	John Young, - - -	55,492	4,001	4,812	809	65,114
1879-80	Do., - - -	72,156	4,362	5,081	713	82,312
1880-81	Do., - - -	72,329	4,506	4,227	905	81,967
1881-82	James Shaw, - - -	73,226	4,832	4,051	704	82,813
1882-83	Alex. M'Laren, - - -	65,807	6,502	3,944	1,339	77,592
1883-84	Do., - - -	51,901	6,597	3,977	998	63,473

BARONY PARISH.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE DURING TEN YEARS.

YE/R.	On Poorhouse.	On Boarded-out Children.	On Insane Poor.	On Outdoor Poor.	On Medical Treatment.	On Education.	On Building, Repairs, Fen Duties Taxes, etc.	Interest.	Administrative Expenses.	Advances for other Parishes and Relatives.	New Property and other extra Expenditure.	Interest and Instalments on Loans.	Total Expenditure.
1874-75	£13,571	£3,494	£8,397	£22,038	£2,296	£1,197	£1,800	£265	£5,502	£5,075	£37,824	£2,306	£103,765
1875-76	13,030	3,566	9,559	21,183	2,523	1,367	2,233	225	5,715	5,040	37,194	7,074	108,709
1876-77	12,860	3,589	11,470	22,438	2,301	1,441	3,067	59	5,374	7,319	18,225	10,648	98,791
1877-78	12,942	3,701	13,988	22,665	2,316	1,571	4,107	303	5,889	6,652	11,019	10,675	95,828
1878-79	12,777	3,867	13,322	24,834	3,022	1,737	2,100	662	7,370	9,422	1,300	12,877	93,290
1879-80	14,204	4,044	12,812	26,567	3,247	2,082	1,395	687	6,931	7,368	2,092	12,680	94,109
1880-81	17,630	4,026	14,148	24,498	3,101	2,066	2,467	625	7,635	6,112	16,777	12,305	111,390
1881-82	15,259	3,938	14,514	24,029	2,832	2,263	1,619	638	7,668	5,885	901	11,446	90,992
1882-83	14,667	3,904	15,145	23,954	3,062	2,169	1,598	447	8,454	5,385	7,130	11,687	97,602
1883-84	15,309	3,996	14,083	22,523	2,604	1,998	1,708	488	7,303	5,562	3,538	10,752	89,864

* Under this head are included "Election Expenses," "Assessments Collection," "Law Expenses," "Salaries and Wages," "Auditor," "Removal of Paupers," and "Miscellaneous Charges."

GOVAN COMBINATION.—ANNUAL INCOME DURING TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN OF BOARD.	Assessment Collected.	Parliamentary Grants for Pauper Lunatics and Medical Aid.	Receipts from other Parishes and Relatives.	Interest and Sundries.	Total Income.
1874-75	James Wilson,	£35,190	£218	£5,544	£1,227	£42,179
1875-76	Do.,	34,985	1,825	5,462	453	42,725
1876-77	Do.,	31,496	1,968	5,218	632	39,314
1877-78	Do.,	26,915	1,998	5,619	409	34,941
1878-79	Do.,	27,180	2,178	6,417	433	36,208
1879-80	Do.,	33,761	2,296	6,397	489	42,943
1880-81	Do.,	34,520	2,445	4,872	638	42,475
1881-82	Charles E. Irwin,	38,217	2,668	5,011	533	46,429
1882-83	David Bowman,	39,170	3,155	4,863	668	47,856
1883-84	Do.,	34,735	3,183	4,681	1,087	43,686

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE DURING TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	On Poorhouse and Parochial Asylum.	On Boarded-out Children.	On Insane Poor.	On Outdoor Poor.	On Medical Treatment.	On Education.	On Building, Repairs, Fen Duties, Taxes, etc.	Interest.	Administrative Expenses.	Advances for other Parishes and Relatives.	New Property and other Extra Expenditure.	Interest and Instalments on Loans.	Total Expenditure.
1874-75	£4,082	£1,729	£383	£10,524	£1,025	£889	£757	£291	£4,641	£4,944	£4,228	£1,387	£34,800
1875-76	4,132	1,772	698	10,747	1,043	1,246	1,408	9	5,387	5,462	2,414	5,205	39,523
1876-77	3,785	1,899	407	11,152	1,130	1,452	1,001	8	6,782	5,218	2,870	5,087	40,791
1877-78	5,173	2,434	501	11,741	1,187	1,335	1,040	13	6,589	5,692	520	6,484	42,709
1878-79	4,254	2,275	703	12,209	1,292	1,581	913	14	6,205	5,805	5,379	6,327	46,959
1879-80	5,590	2,207	842	12,384	1,300	1,761	98	133	6,389	6,190	1,308	6,233	45,235
1880-81	5,836	2,614	1,315	12,434	1,125	1,710	1,066	244	6,002	4,866	368	6,063	43,643
1881-82	5,857	2,452	1,361	12,241	1,117	1,751	1,209	224	6,056	4,850	318	2,708	40,144
1882-83	5,775	2,169	1,225	11,733	1,428	1,790	833	167	5,467	4,744	144	6,151	41,620
1883-84	6,004	2,390	1,266	11,860	1,507	1,853	985	100	5,748	4,739	205	5,073	42,570

*Under this head are included "Election Expenses," "Assessments Collection," "Law Expenses," "Salaries and Wages," "Auditor," "Removal of Paupers," and "Miscellaneous Charges."

**AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER AND ANNUAL COST OF INDOOR
AND INSANE PAUPERS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.**

IN CITY PARISH.

Year.	Average Daily number of Indoor Paupers.	Average Daily number of Insane Paupers.	Average Annual cost of Indoor Paupers.	Average Annual cost of Insane Paupers.
1875 ...	1,201	387	£12 15 3	£24 4 0
1876 ...	1,158	433	12 14 9	25 4 3
1877 ...	1,227	441	13 0 0	25 12 9
1878 ...	1,315	450	12 15 8	25 12 1
1879 ...	1,425	442	12 13 10	24 5 1
1880 ...	1,491	467	12 11 6	23 16 9
1881 ...	1,410	485	11 3 2	24 11 0
1882 ...	1,364	502	11 5 4	25 19 7
1883 ...	1,417	507	11 17 3	26 5 3
1884 ...	1,452	526	11 16 2	26 15 8
	13,460	4,640	£122 12 11	£252 6 5
Average for ten years,	1,346	464	£12 5 3	£25 4 8

IN BARONY PARISH.

1875 ...	980	—	£15 10 1	—
1876 ...	937	—	16 1 9	—
1877 ...	911	357	17 9 8	£32 2 7
1878 ...	917	410	18 11 6	34 2 5
1879 ...	1,002	420	15 15 11	31 14 5
1880 ...	1,152	442	13 11 11	28 19 1
1881 ...	1,142	480	17 10 6	29 9 6
1882 ...	1,123	493	14 18 8	29 11 10
1883 ...	1,127	495	14 6 9	30 11 11
1884 ...	1,160	518	14 10 7	27 3 5
	10,451	3,615	£158 7 4	£243 12 10
Average for eight years,	1,067	452	£15 16 11	£30 9 1

IN GOVAN PARISH.

1875 ...	494	169	£13 7 0½	£25 13 0
1876 ...	468	184	14 9 3	23 14 9
1877 ...	502	193	14 4 11	23 19 1
1878 ...	582	206	15 8 0	24 17 2
1879 ...	660	228	14 14 3	23 16 0
1880 ...	660	248	12 0 6	23 13 10
1881 ...	591	261	11 7 6	26 4 4
1882 ...	565	272	12 13 6	27 4 11
1883 ...	562	287	14 6 0	26 15 1
1884 ...	599	298	13 16 3	21 5 1
	5,683	2,346	£136 7 2½	£247 3 3
Average for ten years,	568	235	£13 12 9	£24 14 4

GLASGOW NIGHT ASYLUM FOR THE HOUSELESS, NORTH FREDERICK STREET.
NUMBER OF NIGHTS' LODGINGS GIVEN DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
PLACE OF BIRTH :—Glasgow,	9,612	8,672	8,458	8,561	9,614
All other parts of Scotland,	12,499	12,424	11,604	11,234	11,497
England,	2,645	3,131	3,253	3,157	3,445
Ireland,	7,863	7,977	7,535	7,442	8,442
Foreign Parts,	419	304	221	253	233
Totals,	33,038	32,508	31,071	30,647	33,231
Average Number of Nightly Inmates,	90	89	85	84	91
Number of Meals—Porridge and Buttermilk,	73,694	73,441	70,863	71,205	71,084
Bread and Soup,	18,911	17,614	18,674	18,037	19,838
Number of Rations—Bread without Soup,	28,804	27,014	28,102	27,960	26,844
Totals,	121,409	118,069	117,639	117,202	117,766
SOUP KITCHEN :—Number of Rations supplied Gratuitously,	5,773	5,262	4,731	5,130	5,894
per Ticket,	600	...	...	...	...
for Barony Parish,	1,051	296	220	63	87
Totals,	7,424	5,558	4,951	5,193	5,981

The preceding table shows that the benefits of this excellent institution, now approaching its jubilee year, are taken advantage of to a very regular extent. It supplies a deeply felt want in our great city, for there is continually being attracted to it numbers of wretchedly poor wayfarers, and amongst its own stationary population there are always many men, women, and children in a state of destitution, and thrown temporarily out of home and lodgings, who here find a night's shelter and supplies. The institution, it will be observed, is quite cosmopolitan. Its Soup Kitchen arrangements are also a great blessing to many during the cold winter weather. With ampler funds much more needful relief could be given. The institution is conducted by many sympathetic gentlemen, who attend in rotation at the Asylum, and inquire into the circumstances of each separate applicant. While the unworthy are rejected, the deserving, besides obtaining admission, are often put in the way of obtaining work or permanent assistance of some kind. *

GLASGOW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This Society has passed its jubilee year, and continues its labours without any abatement of its early vigour. It supplies another felt want in our community which no other method of relief could so well overtake. It meets the clamant needs of hungry people, thrown out of the means of obtaining bread, and tides them over. It gives no money, only metal tickets, and that by means of church, missionary, and other agencies most conversant with the condition of the districts. The tickets are from 1d. to 6d. in value, and they pass current in a great many selected breadshops throughout the city, and can be used by the recipients without anyone, besides the shopkeeper, being the wiser. The sum raised by voluntary subscription and disbursed during a number of years has been about £1,400 per annum.

The principles of this Society are peculiarly fitted to relieve urgent destitution without being liable to the abuses of money-giving, and they seem worthy of cultivation on a wider scale. Private individuals, restrained in their charitable impulses from this danger, might do well to adopt the Glasgow Benevolent Society's method of relief. Mr. R. A. Bogue, of No. 197 Ingram Street, the honorary treasurer of the Society, who has given during his whole business life earnest attention to its interests and to the destitute poor, will be helpful to individuals who may wish to follow the Society's example.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The following tables, for which, as in previous years, the Chamberlain has to express great indebtedness to Messrs. William Connal & Co., illustrate the course of this great trade, and the striking changes in production, disposal, and market values brought about in the last three or four years. In many aspects the fluctuations are most remarkable, but in two particulars it would be difficult to find a parallel. These are the fall in price, from 22s. per cwt. in 1881 to 11s. in 1884, and the enormous increased production of German Beetroot Sugar, which has risen from 569,223 tons in 1881 to 1,150,000 in 1885. The further expansion of German Beetroot Sugar seems to have no limit but what remunerative demand may impose. The substantial bounty given by the German Government enables this article to undersell all other descriptions.

RAW SUGAR IMPORTS, PRICES, ETC., FOR TWENTY YEARS, FROM 1865 TO 1884.

Year.	Stock in Bond at 1st January.	Imports of the Year.	Quantity taken out of Bond.	Prices D. P. of good dry Bwn. Sgr. at 31st Dec.	Duty upon Raw Sugar.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	PER CWT.	PER CWT.
1865	24,306	144,009	136,540	35/	8/2 8/4 10/6
1866	29,648	147,587	162,368	33/ 33/6	
1867	13,788	178,842	178,013	34/	8/ 9/7 19/6
1868	14,340	183,156	171,876	32/	"
1869	25,629	144,657	156,023	36/	"
1870	13,886	205,885	196,408	29/6	4/ 4/9 5/3
1871	23,363	211,075	212,662	33/6	"
1872	21,776	232,941	208,870	28/6 28/9	"
1873	44,682	196,883	195,613	23/6 23/9	2/ 2/5 2/8
1874	44,922	175,327	192,306	22/6 23/	Duty free.
1875	27,940	247,193	242,959	20/	"
1876	31,894	225,834	239,410	30/ 30/6	"
1877	27,586	262,844	240,462	21/6 21/	"
1878	39,610	243,796	250,745	21/ 21/6	"
1879	31,734	247,364	246,330	24/ 24/6	"
1880	32,338	243,352	244,308	22/	"
1881	30,668	270,929	260,299	22/	"
1882	36,792	250,146	240,183	20/6	"
1883	46,760	260,631	245,141	18/6	"
1884	61,578	229,652	241,346	11/	"

PRODUCTION OF BEETROOT SUGAR IN EUROPE.

		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
German Empire,	Tons,	383,828	420,684	411,625	569,223	605,775	798,124	986,403	1,150,000
France,	"	398,132	432,636	277,912	333,614	393,269	423,194	473,676	375,000
Austria-Hungary,	"	330,792	405,907	406,375	498,082	411,015	473,002	445,952	525,000
Russia and Poland,	"	220,000	215,000	225,000	200,000	270,000	250,000	310,000	340,000
Belgium,	"	63,075	69,926	58,017	68,626	73,136	82,723	106,586	90,000
Holland and other Countries,	"	25,000	30,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	50,000
		1,420,827	1,574,153	1,403,929	1,699,545	1,783,200	2,062,043	2,362,617	2,530,000

BEETROOT SUGAR IMPORTED INTO THE CLYDE IN SEVENTEEN YEARS.

	Tons.		Tons.
1868,	- - - 22,746	1877,	- - - 50,179
1869,	- - - 14,151	1878,	- - - 48,013
1870,	- - - 35,018	1879,	- - - 38,134
1871,	- - - 76,441	1880,	- - - 77,572
1872,	- - - 52,871	1881,	- - - 101,226
1873,	- - - 38,253	1882,	- - - 78,385
1874,	- - - 40,440	1883,	- - - 118,149
1875,	- - - 26,750	1884,	- - - 141,231

SUGAR IMPORTS INTO CLYDE DURING EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	B. P. West India.	Mauritius.	Brazil.	Cuba and Porto Rico.	Beetroot.	Java.	Surinam and other Foreign.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880.	42,717	3,289	21,962	11,974	77,592	75,341	10,477	243,352
1881.	30,185	5,742	45,634	10,297	101,226	67,485	10,360	270,929
1882.	33,930	5,587	30,465	10,753	78,385	76,714	14,312	250,846
1883.	22,844	6,107	4,922	6,327	118,149	96,436	5,846	260,631
1884.	7,799	2,969	333	2,191	141,231	72,569	2,560	229,652

The remarkable decrease in the importations of British West India Sugar—at one time the great staple of the Clyde Refiners—is due to the better opening now found for these sugars in the American markets, where also the produce of Brazil and Cuba is being gradually absorbed. The Sugars of Java and Beetroot constitute, in the meantime, the greater part of the supply of the Greenock Refiners.

Java Sugar, I understand, enjoys the reputation of being of the highest refining quality. This island, from the productiveness of its soil, the cheapness of its labour, and the excellence of the machinery employed in the manufacture of its sugar, is likely to hold its own in the struggle for existence now being carried on between Beet and Cane.

CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE CLYDE DURING THE
LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Glasgow,	£969,339	£1,036,865	£1,071,587	£1,050,155	£1,064,285
Greenock,	58,870	61,071	56,249	110,537	92,501
Totals,	£1,028,209	£1,097,936	£1,127,836	£1,160,692	£1,156,784

These Tables of Custom House Duties, of Exports and Imports, etc., into the Clyde, bear the same witness that Commerce has been nearly stationary in the last three years over the Clyde, as a whole; although in Greenock it is seen that the Customs Duties there paid rose at a bound from £56,249 in 1882 to £110,537 in 1883. In 1884 the amount had receded to £92,501. Our neighbour on the lower reach of the river has certainly, of late years, exhibited a harbour enterprise no less bold, relatively, than has Glasgow, and it is to be hoped they may develop a fairly remunerative trade. But it does seem unlikely that shipowners will ever abandon the growing idea that their ships cannot be brought too close to the great centre whence they derive their freights.

GOODS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED,
EXCLUSIVE OF LIVE ANIMALS.

Year.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Total
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881	934,370	863,946	618,249	636,548	3,053,113
1882	905,582	1,076,215	657,868	727,201	3,366,866
1883	1,087,282	1,161,523	685,087	790,786	3,724,678
1884	1,083,082	1,199,360	696,890	729,340	3,708,672
1885	1,118,971	1,151,110	736,948	725,141	3,732,220

INLAND REVENUE.

Down to 1860 the three administrative branches of Inland Revenue—viz., the Stamp Office, the Tax Office, and the Excise Office—were conducted in different parts of the city, but in that year they were brought together and consolidated under the general charge of the Collector of Inland Revenue. The accommodation for this important department was found at 13 Queen Street, on the removal of the Clydesdale Bank from that building; but, as in municipal circles, it has outgrown its accommodation, and a more spacious building has been erected for it at the corner of George Street and Frederick Street, conveniently adjacent to the new Municipal Buildings.

The Inland Revenue District is not co-extensive as regards its several departments. For example, the Glasgow collection of "Stamps" and "Taxes" extends from the parish of Arrochar to Moffat, and comprises the whole of the counties of Lanark and Dumbarton and portions of the counties of Renfrow and Stirling; but the Excise collection is limited to the city and its suburban population.

By the kindness of the Collector of Inland Revenue I am enabled to present the following table which shows the collection of the Glasgow District, as above defined:—

I. STAMP DEPARTMENT—GLASGOW DISTRICT.

	Year ending 31st March, 1873	Year ending 31st March, 1878	Year ending 31st March, 1883	Year ending 31st March, 1884	Year ending 31st March, 1885
Stamps	£ 115,484	£ 128,158	£ 84,509	£ 81,503	£ 76,447
Inventory Duties,	47,419	65,729	92,974	116,008	140,747
Legacy Duties,	66,828	106,235	73,150	66,061	74,116
	229,731	300,122	250,633	263,572	291,310

II. TAX DEPARTMENT—GLASGOW DISTRICT.

	1873	1878	1883	1884	1885
Income Tax (variable rate),	178,099	166,583	376,917	309,017	357,950
House Duties (fixed rate),	21,372	29,349	35,100	36,016	56,507
Land Tax (do.),	1,940	1,968	1,984	2,002	1,939
Drainage Rent Charges,	4,105	1,476	275	185	147
	205,516	199,376	414,276	347,220	396,583

III. EXCISE DEPARTMENT—GLASGOW DISTRICT.

Malt,	24,259	25,091	Abolished.	—	—
Beer,	—	—	46,355	45,073	40,873
Railways,	20,334	28,634	34,086	28,712	12,968
British Spirits,	980,872	965,176	1,010,257	1,042,878	1,022,798
Sugar used in brewing,	496	1,254	—	—	—
Foreign Spirits,	16,307	41,521	39,243	46,459	42,484
Foreign Wines,	3,802	5,226	6,232	10,022	10,514
Licenses,	56,732	55,820	65,464	65,908	64,957
	1,102,802	1,122,722	1,201,637	1,239,052	1,194,591

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

Stamps department,	229,731	300,122	250,633	263,572	291,310
Taxes do.,	205,516	199,376	414,276	347,220	396,583
Excise do.,	1,102,802	1,122,722	1,201,637	1,239,052	1,194,591
Total Glasgow collection,	1,538,049	1,622,220	1,866,546	1,849,844	1,882,484

The *Stamp Department* is always an uncertain one in its several branches. The falling off in Stamps from £128,158 in 1878 to £76,447 last year is only another illustration of the paucity of conveyancing business elsewhere discoverable; and the Inventory and Legacy Duties being dependent on the mortality amongst the wealthier members of the district cannot very well have any two years brought into comparison. The *Tax Department*, in its leading branch the Property and Income Tax, is also a variable one, but it will be observed that the House Duties collected have been progressive. In the *Excise Department* it is seen that the

Malt Tax was abolished in 1883, and that a Beer Tax took its place, and has proved a worthy successor. A Passenger Duty concession to the railway companies, accounts for the reduced outcome under the item "Railways." This concession was given by the "Cheap Trains Act, 1883," which provides that "Fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty." In other respects, as I find, the Act conferred substantial benefits on the Companies and on the travelling public—the only sufferer being John Bull, who had been mulcting the British Public of £800,000 of Passenger Duty every year. Happily, Parliament, after a long process of education, saw through the exaction and cut it down by one half—the reduction to Glasgow being, indeed, more, for its share fell from £28,712 in 1883-4, to £12,968 in 1884-5.

The following Table will be interesting:—

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX COLLECTED IN GLASGOW.

Year.	Amount Collected.	Rate of Tax.	Produce of each Penny in the Pound.
1877-78,	£133,403	3d.	£44,467
1878-79,	216,310	5d.	43,262
1879-80,	197,438	5d.	39,487
1880-81,	241,783	6d.	40,297
1881-82,	215,573	5d.	43,114
1882-83,	300,554	6½d.	46,238
1883-84,	242,067	5d.	48,413
1884-85,	288,951	6d.	48,158

From this Table it is seen that a great diminution in Assessable Rental and Income was experienced in the years immediately following the crash of the City Bank; but it is satisfactory to note that the path of progress was again struck in 1881.

As illustrative of the growth of this district it may be stated that while in 1842-43 (the first year of the Income Tax) the total number of assessments was 33,695, they now number 135,346; and for Glasgow alone they have risen from 24,935 to 92,348 within the same period.

THE POST OFFICE.

I.—POSTAL BRANCH FOR ONE WEEK.

Year.	Letters dealt with during One Week.	Letters delivered in Glasgow in one Week, including Suburbs, now for the most part incorporated with Glasgow for Postal purposes.	Letters Registered in One Week.	Officers Employed.		Total Postal Officers.
				Inside.	Outside.	
1875	1,312,936	520,974	5,410	116	186	302
1879	1,562,162	605,353	8,945	183	213	396
1884	2,300,000	852,000	12,480	212	370	582

II.—TELEGRAPH BRANCH FOR ONE YEAR.

Year.	Number of Tele-grams handed in at Glasgow during Year.	Number of Tele-grams delivered in Glasgow during Year.	Number of Tele-grams transmitted during Year.	Total Telegrams dealt with.	Telegraphy Officers Employed.			Total Officers.
					Inside.		Outside.	
					Male.	Female.		
1875	695,221	881,083	723,490	2,299,794	168	48	170	386
1879	797,473	819,282	952,218	2,568,973	161	53	198	412
1884	948,303	1,066,278	1,312,987	3,327,568	249	162	221	632

The introduction of the Sixpenny Telegram on 1st October will doubtless give a great impetus to this rapid method of inter-communication.

III.—MONEY ORDER BRANCH IN ONE YEAR.

YEAR.	ORDERS ISSUED.		ORDERS PAID.		TOTAL MONEY ORDERS DEALT WITH.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1875	251,534	£420,024	265,227	£571,173	516,761	£991,197
1879	236,917	403,245	311,127	539,308	548,044	942,553
1884	217,172	397,100	261,866	556,489	479,038	953,589

IV.—POSTAL ORDERS.

YEAR.	ORDERS ISSUED.		ORDERS PAID.		TOTAL TRANSACTIONS.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1884	104,145	£48,441	169,295	£32,894	273,440	£81,335

The maximum amount transmissible by Postal Order is £1.

V.—SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

YEAR.	DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.		TOTAL TRANSACTIONS.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1875	7,967	£15,982	3,577	£18,873	11,544	£34,855
1879	6,362	15,103	3,440	17,818	9,802	32,921
1884	16,609	29,525	6,669	29,563	23,269	59,088

NUMBER, NATIONALITIES, AND DESTINATIONS PLACES OUT OF EUROPE

NUMBER OF				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Males, married, - - - -	1,484	1,280	913	1,410
Females, married, - - - -	1,685	1,402	1,231	1,918
Males, single, - - - -	5,848	4,892	4,326	5,827
Females, single, - - - -	2,855	2,463	1,871	2,280
Male children, - - - -	1,695	1,420	883	1,365
Female children, - - - -	1,542	1,310	783	1,179
Totals, - - - -	15,109	12,767	10,007	13,985
NATIONALITY OF				
English, - - - -	314	355	620	890
Scotch, - - - -	10,606	7,026	5,735	7,904
Irish, - - - -	784	782	1,461	1,225
Foreigners, - - - -	3,366	4,592	2,191	3,996
Unknown, - - - -	39	12	—	—
Totals, - - - -	15,109	12,767	10,007	13,985
DESTINATION OF				
United States, - - - -	8,492	6,539	5,231	7,195
British North America, - - - -	1,864	2,170	819	1,452
Australasia - - - -	4,562	3,911	3,759	5,065
British West Indies, - - - -	40	40	69	82
Central and South America, - - - -	20	16	7	14
All other Places, - - - -	131	91	122	137
Totals, - - - -	15,109	12,767	10,007	13,985
NUMBER OF CABIN AND				
Cabin, - - - -	2,250	2,588	2,166	2,596
Steerage, - - - -	12,859	10,179	7,841	11,389
Totals, - - - -	15,109	12,767	10,007	13,985

* The sub-division of Passengers into Cabin and Steerage is made

OF EMIGRANTS THAT LEFT THE CLYDE FOR IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

EMIGRANTS.

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total in Ten Years.
1,799	2,240	3,500	3,899	3,702	2,097	22,324
2,634	3,670	5,378	5,241	5,295	3,491	31,945
9,097	13,298	18,200	22,045	16,270	11,836	111,639
2,655	3,497	4,774	7,047	6,125	3,337	36,910
2,336	3,339	5,566	5,827	5,414	3,010	30,855
2,010	3,046	4,718	5,038	4,826	2,715	27,167
20,531	29,090	42,136	49,097	41,632	26,486	260,840

EMIGRANTS.

732	146	143	868	2,239	552	6,769
13,212	16,948	20,544	26,563	24,617	16,117	149,332
1,136	264	101	710	1,228	552	8,243
3,451	11,732	21,348	20,956	13,548	9,265	96,445
—	—	—	—	—	—	51
20,531	29,090	42,136	49,097	41,632	26,486	260,840

EMIGRANTS.

13,689	24,328	37,761	38,888	26,237	20,335	188,689
1,210	3,317	3,099	4,489	5,311	3,196	27,497
4,911	1,200	1,066	5,579	9,968	2,811	42,832
55	86	61	83	61	112	689
4	6	7	16	20	16	126
138	153	142	42	35	16	1,007
20,531	29,090	42,136	49,097	41,632	26,486	260,840

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.*

2,214	2,750	2,787	3,569	2,734	2,196	25,850
18,317	26,340	39,349	45,528	38,898	24,290	234,990
20,531	29,090	42,136	49,097	41,632	26,486	260,840

according to the instructions contained in the "Passengers' Acts"

FOREIGN CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS IN GLASGOW, IN OCTOBER, 1885.

Country.	Consul.	Vice-Consul.	Address.
Argentine Republic,	T. F. Agar,	.....	31 St. Vincent Place.
Austria-Hungary,	.....	Robt. Buchanan,	15 St. Vincent Place.
Belgium,	Robt. Hunter Dunn,	.....	26 Renfield Street.
Brazil,	.....	James Mutter,	98 West George Street
Chili,	W. R. Cruickshank,	.....	15 Gordon Street.
Costa Rica,	Richard Liepmann,	.....	76 Virginia Street.
Denmark,	H. Martini,	.....	104 Hope Street.
France,	Jules Coste,	Theodore Bouin,	125 West Regent Street.
Germany,	J. O. Lietke,	.....	30 Gordon Street.
Greece,	J. J. Robertson,	.....	114 West Nile Street.
Guatemala,	Richard Liepmann,	.....	76 Virginia Street.
Hawaii,	James Dunn,	.....	33 Virginia Street.
Italy,	George Breen,	Alex. Buchanan,	204 St. Vincent Street.
Netherlands,	J. Van Raalte,	.....	136 West Regent Street.
Nicaragua,	Paul Liepmann,	.....	76 Virginia Street.
Norway,	J. O. Lietke,	.....	30 Gordon Street.
Portugal,	.....	James Mutter,	98 West George Street.
Russia,	.....	J. Van Raalte,	136 West Regent Street.
Spain,	Ventura de Callejon,	F. Cunningham Park,	131 West Regent Street.
Sweden,	J. O. Lietke,	.....	30 Gordon Street.
Ottoman,	.....	James Mutter,	98 West George Street.
United States,	Francis H. Underwood,	William Gibson,	107 West Regent Street.
Uruguay,	William Law,	→	123 Hope Street.

COAL.

SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.		1884.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Average Price at Mines.	Tons.	Average Price at Mines.
Lanark, - - - - -	10,026,999	11,925,644	11,704,557	12,208,715	5/	12,178,456	4/4½
Ayr, - - - - -	3,106,965	3,378,843	3,266,992	3,276,993	5/	3,223,167	4/9
Fife, - - - - -	1,930,511	2,023,810	2,052,732	2,174,555	5/1	2,114,588	4/9
Stirling, - - - - -	1,000,043	1,084,467	1,153,389	1,192,284	5/4	1,182,891	5/
Edinburgh, - - - - -	793,804	938,615	850,423	829,293	7/1	811,252	6/
Linlithgow, - - - - -	448,955	504,338	507,204	553,045	6/11	662,046	6/
Clackmannan, Kinross, Perth, & Sutherland,	268,090	269,384	282,648	297,503	5/6	326,443	5/
Dumbarton, - - - - -	234,556	249,250	219,432	222,478	5/6	228,110	5/6
Haddington, - - - - -	243,302	246,341	250,899	230,913	5/9	227,550	5/6
Renfrew, - - - - -	108,250	89,351	114,324	119,989	4/6	121,732	4/6
Argyll and Dumfries, - - - - -	113,411	113,012	112,534	120,036	5/	110,453	5/
Total for Scotland, - - - - -	18,274,886	20,823,055	20,515,134	21,225,797		21,186,688	
„ England and Wales, - - - - -	128,560,821	133,233,660	135,857,066	142,385,416		139,448,660	5/6½
„ Ireland, - - - - -	133,702	127,585	127,777	126,114		122,431	9/1
Total Production of Coal in Great Britain and Ireland, - - - - -	146,969,409	154,184,300	156,499,977	163,737,327		160,757,779	

EMPLOYEES IN MINES.

Total number of persons employed in and about mines in 1884:-

In Eastern District of Scotland,	45,082	
In Western District of Scotland,	24,343	69,425
In England and Wales,	-	450,026
In Ireland,	-	925
		520,376

Of whom 98,143 are employed above ground.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL FROM GLASGOW DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Foreign, Tons.	Coastwise, Tons.	Total Tons.
1874-75	302,080	274,684	576,764
1875-76	302,453	242,799	545,252
1876-77	324,283	211,633	535,916
1877-78	312,021	277,640	589,661
1878-79	298,010	273,810	571,820
1879-80	221,257	234,272	455,529
1880-81	270,352	306,182	576,534
1881-82	351,547	361,108	712,655
1882-83	398,369	403,104	801,473
1883-84	476,070	353,891	829,961
Totals, ...	3,256,442	2,939,123	6,195,565

This table shows pretty steady growth in the export of coal from the Harbour, the quantity going to coast places and abroad being about equal; but the table gives no indication of the aggregate export trade, for enormous quantities of coal pass through and around the city for shipment at other ports; nor does it show the enormous quantity bunkered for steaming purposes, of which an idea was conveyed on page 96.

OIL SHALE.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION OF OIL SHALE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	Average Price per ton at the Mines.	Tons.	Average Price per ton at the Mines.
Edinburgh,	372,994		451,018		487,592		458,206	5/	640,753	5/
Linlithgow,	312,983		353,826		355,700		476,869	5/	581,121	5/
Fife,	16,418		.....		29,856		87,589	5/	128,996	5/
Renfrew,	56,440		65,379		90,804		82,988	6/	97,273	5/6
Lanark,	28,830		30,293		25,606		16,318	5/	9,752	5/
Ayr,	6,172		6,533		4,929		4,242	6/	7,219	5/6
Stirling, . . . . .	.....		5,122		.....		4,517	5/	4,535	5/
Scotland,	793,837		912,171		994,487		1,130,729		1,469,649	
England and Wales,	43,968		46,084		36,428		37,214		49,222	
Total production of Oil Shale in the United Kingdom,	837,805		958,255		1,030,915		1,167,943	6/9½	1,518,871	6/9½

OIL SHALE.

THE SCOTCH STEEL TRADE.

Through the kindness of Mr. James Riley, General Manager of the Steel Company of Scotland, I am able to present a table which exhibits the rise and progress of this comparatively new industry of the West of Scotland. It sprung into existence in 1873 when the Steel Company opened their works at Hallside, Cambuslang, and down to 1878 this company was the sole manufacturers of Siemens' steel in Scotland, and in that year they had 14 furnaces in operation, producing 42,000 tons of ingots. In 1879 the company increased their productive plant, and the Messrs. Beardmore also erected steel furnaces at Parkhead. In 1880 the Steel Company purchased the Blochairn Works and erected 8 large furnaces there. In same year the Mossend Company and Messrs. Colville, Motherwell, erected steel furnaces, and since then other works on a smaller scale have been started at Wishaw, Mount Vernon, Polmadie, and Mossend. Quite recently new works on a considerable scale have been started at Glengarnock, Ayrshire, and the Glasgow Iron Company have it also in contemplation to commence the manufacture of steel.

It will be seen from the Table that the number of furnaces in operation in the first half of 1885 was 75, and that

MAKE OF SIEMENS' STEEL

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Number of Furnaces existing each year, -		4	8	11	12
Total Weight of Ingots made, -		1,199	17,777	22,640	31,757
Do.	Rails made, -	272	11,983	16,339	26,429
Do.	Plates made, -	...	...	79	77
Do.	Angles and Sectional Bars made, -	...	...	...	81
Do.	Sundries (Forgings, Castings, Blooms, &c.) made, -	...	303	671	1,348
Totals, -		272	12,286	17,029	27,945

148,990 tons of ingots were produced, equal to 298,000 tons per annum.

When the Steel Company was formed they looked to the increasing demand for steel rails for a market; but by the time they got to work they had to face a very much slackened demand and a rapid fall in prices. They therefore looked for other outlets, and commenced the manufacture of plates, bars, castings, and forgings. The Admiralty having in 1876 declared for Siemens' steel, a plate-mill was started at Hallside, and our great shipbuilders commenced to use the plates—the "Columba" being one of the earliest vessels built of the steel made by the company. Concessions by Lloyds' and the Board of Trade in 1879 brought steel into greater repute and demand for ship and boiler plates, angles, bars, etc. Mild steel has also now practically displaced iron for bridge building and in the construction of buildings. It is also now largely used in the framing of marine and other engines, and is being used in a thousand other forms unthought of five years ago. But prices have gone down in proportion to the increased uses that steel can be applied to. Since 1876, when it fetched £20 per ton, it had declined to £6 15s. in 1884; and yet it seems that from the low price of the raw material and the improved plant and methods employed, the latter price, while barely remunerative, does not involve a loss.

MADE IN SCOTLAND.

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
14	...	24	47	53	57	68	73	6 months.
35,837	42,324	50,593	101,446	166,859	219,460	230,106	217,705	75
								148,991
24,298	27,387	13,945	9,533	18,185	21,032	4,498	10,372	3,746
1,244	3,069	14,496	32,315	47,535	77,292	90,354	89,372	60,123
1,797	1,925	6,136	16,434	17,392	33,334	34,071	32,785	27,366
692	2,046	3,561	6,526	31,195	22,667	20,705	12,179	5,769
28,031	34,427	28,138	64,808	114,307	154,325	149,628	144,708	97,004

**PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS
OF SCOTCH PIG-IRON FOR FOUR YEARS.**

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
PRODUCTION, - Tons,	1,176,000	1,126,000	1,129,000	988,000
CONSUMPTION—				
In Foundries, - - - - -	180,000	288,000	235,000	237,000
In Malleable and Steel Works, - - - - -	217,000	297,000	248,000	231,000
	397,000	585,000	483,000	468,000
EXPORTS—				
Foreign, - - - - -	*356,115	432,175	415,612	319,463
Coastwise, - - - - -	*193,414	184,021	204,045	197,251
Railway to England, - - -	28,471	28,804	27,343	17,286
	578,000	645,000	647,000	534,000
STOCKS—				
In Connal's Stores, - - -	627,186	608,604	584,138	579,423
In Makers' Hands, - - -	312,814	227,396	250,862	248,577
	940,000	836,000	835,000	821,000
Number of Furnaces in blast on 25th December, - - -	105	112	103	93
Average number of Furnaces in blast for the year, - - -	116	108	110	95
Average price of mixed numbers G.M.B. warrants, - - -	49/1½	49/4½	46/9	42/1½
Highest price of mixed numbers G.M.B. warrants, - - -	53/9	53/1½	49/3½	44/7½
Lowest price of mixed numbers G.M.B. warrants, - - -	45/	46/8	43/6	40/10
Quantity of Malleable Iron and Steel made in Scotland, -	361,000	474,000	427,000	387,000
*Shipped from Glasgow, Foreign,	180,525	198,584	220,036	173,532
 " Coastwise,	37,287	37,702	41,203	47,577
	217,812	236,286	261,239	221,109

TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF MINERALS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS,
IN ONE YEAR AS UNDER:—

Year.	British Colonies and Possessions.	Coal.	Copper Ore.	Gold.	Iron Ore.	Lead Ore.	Silver.	Tin Ore.	Miscellaneous Minerals.	
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Ounces.	Tons.	Tons.	Ounces.	Tons.	Tons.	
1883	AFRICA—									
1882	Cape of Good Hope,	19,956	22,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Diamonds,	(carats) 1,830,935
1882	Gold Coast, - -	.....	.....	17,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	Natal, - - -	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	AUSTRALASIA—									
1883	New South Wales, -	2,521,457	8,958	123,805	3,434	30	77,065	9,125	Oil Shale,	49,766
1883	Queensland, - -	104,269	1,800	212,783	.....	5,232	.....	55,619	.....	5,270
1883	South Australia, -	.....	22,085	2,671	.....	907	.....	9	.....	2,474
1883	Victoria, - - -	428	381	780,253	1,200	.....	22,122	94	.....	330
1883	Western Australia, -	.....	5	.....	.....	1,038	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	New Zealand, - -	421,764	.....	248,374	.....	.....	16,826	.....	.....	.....
1882	Tasmania, - - -	8,803	.....	49,122	.....	.....	.....	5,595	.....	.....
1883	ASIA—									
1882	Ceylon, - - -	.....	.....	.....	Lbs. 520	.....	.....	.....	Plumbago,	13,138
1883	India, - - -	1,130,242	.....	390	■ information.	.....	.....	.....	Salt, - -	1,175,337
1883	Labuan, - - -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	Straits Settlements, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
1883	NORTH AMERICA—									
1883	Dominion of Canada,	1,646,487	4,452	53,096	91,877	2	Ore Tons. 100	.....	{ Petroleum,	(galls) 16,266,644
1883	Newfoundland, -	.....	12,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Sundries,	200,535
	TOTAL	5,858,406	72,738	1,487,591	96,511	7,209	Oz. 116,013 Tons 100	70,459		

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS AT OBSERVATORY.

I have availed myself of the monthly meteorological observations which Professor Grant supplies to the Press, in order to compile the following Tables dealing with (1) the Sunshine experienced in Glasgow in each month of the last four years, and (2) the Relative Directions of the Wind during some years. Professor Grant's observations are manifold, and are to a large extent obtained by self-measuring and recording instruments, the property partly of the Meteorological Office and partly of the Observatory. I meanwhile confine the selection of phenomena to the two subjects mentioned. The rainfall (1) in Glasgow, (2) at the sources of our water supply, and (3) over the British Islands generally, are given on pages 114, 115, 116, and 136.

AGGREGATE HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN EACH MONTH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS:—

MONTH.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	AVERAGE OF 4 YEARS.
	HOURS.	HOURS.	HOURS.	HOURS.	HOURS.
January, .	18	11	19	17	16
February, .	42 } 139	38 } 136	52 } 175	38 } 111	42 } 139
March, .	79	87	104	56	81
April, .	79	122	107	100	102
May, .	229 } 464	212 } 482	146 } 403	142 } 352	132 } 425
June, .	156	148	150	110	141
July, .	107	128	160	108	126
August, .	144 } 315	158 } 371	123 } 394	111 } 330	134 } 353
September, .	64	85	111	111	93
October, .	76	40	90	52	64
November, .	29 } 118	19 } 72	35 } 142	33	29 } 105
December, .	13	13	17	3	12
Totals, ...	1,036	1,061	1,114	881	1,022

RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF THE DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS
OF THE WIND AS REGISTERED AT THE GLASGOW
OBSERVATORY, 1869-72 AND 1880-84.

YEAR.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	DAYS.
1869	14.87	52.52	36.51	14.07	30.43	78.71	82.36	55.53	365
1870	22.51	55.12	47.38	21.77	27.80	69.20	69.39	51.83	365
1871	14.18	44.85	70.48	16.18	26.28	72.38	76.44	44.21	365
1872	20.25	50.80	58.28	21.95	37.83	76.63	66.21	34.05	366
1880	17.88	76.41	52.78	12.35	30.25	96.65	69.16	10.52	366
1881	25.58	74.14	46.86	15.17	25.12	92.92	64.82	20.39	365
1882	14.51	40.87	61.77	13.90	35.09	98.44	78.12	22.30	365
1883	26.14	34.30	43.81	19.61	37.89	93.60	82.17	27.48	365
1884	16.55	43.19	55.49	23.42	42.71	89.11	71.10	24.43	366

RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF THE DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS OF
THE WIND IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1884.

MONTH.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	DAYS.
January,	0.00	1.42	3.33	1.08	1.50	13.33	8.84	1.50	31
February,	1.71	2.38	7.87	2.08	5.63	5.37	2.38	1.58	29
March,	0.17	2.54	5.63	5.04	7.16	4.16	5.17	1.13	31
April,	2.29	7.96	11.92	1.75	1.79	1.63	1.28	1.38	30
May,	0.88	2.84	5.54	1.22	2.63	8.79	6.92	2.18	31
June,	1.71	5.08	2.21	0.58	1.25	5.63	10.25	3.29	30
July,	1.12	5.38	6.83	1.83	3.59	6.62	4.13	1.50	31
August,	0.79	4.92	3.83	0.83	5.00	10.29	4.38	0.96	31
September,	0.63	4.46	3.79	0.75	4.75	8.79	5.25	1.58	30
October,	2.08	1.05	2.04	1.09	3.16	7.67	11.58	2.33	31
November,	4.13	3.37	1.00	2.67	3.42	5.58	4.75	5.08	30
December,	1.04	1.79	1.50	4.50	2.83	11.25	6.17	1.92	31
Totals, ...	16.55	43.19	55.49	23.42	42.71	89.11	71.10	24.43	366

Professor Grant has directed my attention to the fact that great storms were comparatively rare during many years preceding 1878 (curiously enough the same year that brought commercial disaster to Scotland), but that in that year we seemed to enter upon a cycle of stormy years, which has not yet passed away. Certainly the present autumn gives evidence of this, for since the beginning of September we have experienced a succession of storms, accompanied by a persistent rainfall that has blighted the hopes of many farmers who had been forecasting a plentiful harvest after a summer fine above the average.

RELIEF FUNDS RAISED IN GLASGOW.—1877-1884.

FUND.	DATE WHEN OPENED.	UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES.	AMOUNT.
St. John (New Brunswick) Conflagration, -	1877—June, -	Lord Provost Bain,	£4,681 10 6
Famine in Madras Presidency, - . .	1877—August, -	Lord Provost Bain,	22,374 5 8
Blantyre Colliery Accident, - . . .	1877—October, -	Lord Provost Bain and Others, .	48,246 19 3
Famine in China, "	1878—April, -	Lord Provost Collins,	3,113 7 3
City Bank Shareholders,	1878—November, -	Lord Provost Collins and Others, -	*162,168 5 2
Unemployed, 1878-79,	1878—December, -	Lord Provost Collins,	17,463 10 6
Famine in Ireland,	1880—January, -	Lord Provost Ure,	2,719 14 9
Famine in Armenia and Turkestan, - .	1880—May, -	Lord Provost Ure,	1,031 16 9
Henderson Street Gas Explosion, - .	1881—January, -	Lord Provost Ure,	389 8 2
Scotland Fishing Fleet Disaster, - . .	1881—August, -	Lord Provost Ure,	2,096 0 1
East Coast Fishing Fleet Disaster, - .	1881—October, -	Lord Provost Ure,	5,985 17 5
Western Islands Fishing Boats Disaster, :	1882—February, -	Lord Provost Ure,	5,143 9 0
Russian Jewish Refugees,	1882—February, -	Lord Provost Ure,	1,974 6 6
Destitution in Western Highlands and Islands, :	1883—January, -	Lord Provost Ure,	7,209 15 1
Daphne Disaster on Clyde, - . . .	1883—July, -	Lord Provost Ure and Others, -	30,722 12 7
Unemployed 1884-85, > >	1884—December, -	Lord Provost M'Onie,	7,205 7 7
			£322,526 12 3

* This is the sum contributed by Glasgow subscribers.

This list of Subscription Funds exhibits a cosmopolitan spirit, and recalls sudden disasters and distress in many places at home and abroad, particularly around our own shores and within our own city. The City Bank Shareholders' Fund, the Blantyre Colliery Fund, the City Unemployed Funds, and the Daphne Fund, all of which were started before the distressed people could fully realize their loss, were of incalculable value to thousands suddenly deprived of their means, their employment, or their breadwinners, placing them at once above want, and providing for their future in a sympathetic way.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

The highest distinction which the Town Council and the citizens have it in their power to bestow upon one whom they may desire to do honour is to "admit and receive" him "to be a Burgess and Guild-brother of the City and Royal Burgh, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities thereto belonging." The practical value of the distinction is less tangible or measurable in the present day than in the more exclusively burghal times of a century or two ago, yet it advances in estimation in proportion as its value for any practical purpose recedes.

Honorary Burgess-ship has been conferred in recent years on the following distinguished personages:—

On 25th October, 1881, within the City Hall, on the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, M.P., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, "in recognition of his eminent abilities and of his position and services as Home Secretary." The Right Honourable gentleman was afterwards entertained to luncheon in the Council Chambers.

On 5th October, 1882, within the City Hall, on the Right Honourable SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, BART., M.P., "in recognition of his lengthened and varied services to the State as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as President of the Board of Trade, as Secretary of State for India, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as leader of the Commons House of Parliament, and of the high position which his personal character and eminent abilities have secured for him in the estimation of his countrymen." The Right Honourable gentleman was afterwards entertained to luncheon in the Council Chambers.

On 14th October, 1882, within St. Andrew's Hall, on HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY, "in recognition of his exalted station, the high qualities and culture by which that station is adorned,

and the devotion and success with which these are applied, in the furtherance of whatever is fitted to elevate the moral and material condition of the people." The Prince and Princess, who were the guests of Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell of Blythswood, had, at an earlier hour of the day, inaugurated the Exhibition of the Royal School of Needlework, then recently opened in Glasgow very much through the instrumentality of the late lamented Mr. A. B. Stewart, and after the Prince's admission to the Burgess Roll their Royal Highnesses were entertained by the Corporation to luncheon in the Corporation Galleries.

On 18th December, 1882, within the City Hall, on the Right Honourable WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P., "in recognition of his high character and eminent abilities as a public man, and of the important services he has rendered to the State as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and as Secretary for Ireland." The Right Honourable gentleman was afterwards entertained to luncheon in the Council Chambers.

On 23rd March, 1883, within the City Hall, upon the Right Honourable JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., Lord Rector of Glasgow University, "in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him to the country in obtaining the repeal of the Corn Laws, in promoting financial reform, and of his eminence as an orator and as a statesman." The Right Honourable gentleman was afterwards entertained to luncheon in the Council Chambers.

On 18th December, 1883, within the City Hall, upon the Right Honourable SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND, MARQUESS OF LORNE, K.T., "in recognition of his services as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada." The Right Honourable gentleman, who was the guest of Lord Provost M'Onie, was entertained to luncheon in the Council Chambers after the presentation ceremony.

PORTRAITS PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION,
AND HUNG IN THE GALLERIES OF ART, IN ORDER
OF DATES OF PRESENTATION.

SIR WILLIAM COLLINS, Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1877-1880. Painted for the Corporation, on his retiring from the Civic Chair, in recognition by his colleagues of laborious and faithful public services. The portrait is by Herdman, and was unveiled in the Galleries, 5th July, 1881, when a luncheon was given by the Corporation. Another portrait of Sir William, by Patalano, was presented by the Corporation to Lady Collins, at a brilliant conversazione in the Galleries, on 27th October, 1881; and on this occasion also a full-length portrait of Lady Collins, subscribed for by individual members of the Town Council, and painted by Patalano, was presented.

REV. GEORGE STEWART BURNS, D.D., minister of the first charge of Glasgow and incumbent of the Cathedral. Subscribed for by a large number of citizens in recognition of the high position he occupies as a faithful and eloquent preacher of the gospel and liberal-minded citizen, and of the interest taken by him in the benevolent and philanthropic institutions of the city. The portrait is by Herdman, and was presented in the Galleries, in presence of the subscribers, on 26th January, 1882.

SIR JAMES WATSON, Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1871-1874. Subscribed for by a large number of citizens in recognition of a life of exceptional activity and benevolence devoted to the public good, during which he has initiated and supported most important economic ameliorations—moral and physical—for the citizen masses, in whom he has shown and continues to show untiring interest. The portrait is by Herdman, and was presented in the Galleries, in presence of the subscribers, on 1st August, 1882.

ANDREW GALBRAITH, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1857-1860. Subscribed for by a large number of citizens as a mark of their high esteem for his personal worth, and in

recognition of the important services rendered by him to the city throughout a long and honourable life. The portrait is by Macbeth, and was presented in the Galleries in presence of the subscribers on 5th September, 1882, along with an illuminated address and casquet.

PETER CLOUSTON, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1860-1863. Subscribed for by a large number of citizens in appreciation of important services to the city during a lengthened public career, in which he did much to promote the great Police and Sanitary laws under which order and health are now administered, and their esteem for his private worth. The portrait is by Herdman, and was presented in the Galleries, in presence of the subscribers, on 18th April, 1883. A replica was at same time presented to Mr. Clouston.

BUSTS COMMISSIONED BY THE CORPORATION.

STEPHEN MITCHELL, Esq., tobacco manufacturer, Glasgow, in grateful acknowledgment of his splendid bequest to the Corporation of nearly £70,000 for the purpose of founding the "Mitchell Library" as a free library to the citizens. The bust, by Mossman, is beautifully executed in marble, and is placed meanwhile in the Council Hall.

JAMES MOIR, Esq., Town Councillor and Magistrate of the city, 1848-80, in recognition of an active public life devoted to the advocacy and promotion of measures, local and imperial, for the elevation and social improvement of the industrial classes; and as an expression of grateful appreciation of the valued benefaction of his private library of 4,000 volumes, and of the residue of his estate, amounting to nearly £12,000, for the purchase of additional books for the use of the citizens. The bust, by Mossman, is a life-like portrait, and it stands in the Council Hall where the straightforward force and simplicity of the deceased's mind so often found copious and eloquent expression.

STATUE OF DR. NORMAN MACLEOD OF THE BARONY.

The Statue of this eminent divine and public-spirited citizen, subscribed for by troops of friends and executed by capable and loving hands, was unveiled in front of the Barony Church on 26th October, 1881, by the Very Reverend Principal Caird. Mr. Mossman perpetuates in life-like portraiture the lineaments of one who not only fulfilled the manifold duties of the "genuine priest" in a populous urban parish, but found time, besides, to stimulate by eloquent and sympathetic speech and pen, free from asceticism or utopianism, every practical movement for the social improvement of the people, and for raising the fallen. The news of Dr. Macleod's untimely death, on 16th June, 1872, carried gloom far beyond the Barony parish. It entered into Scottish households of all degrees, in all parts of the globe. Very sharply did it penetrate Highland glen and misty island—the Royal Lady in her castle and the cottar in his shieling alike feeling the stroke a personal one.

SWORD OF HONOUR TO SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

On 18th October, 1883, a sword of honour was presented to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., together with a tiara of diamonds to Lady Alison, in recognition by his fellow-citizens of Glasgow of gallant services to his country during a lengthened military career, the latest of his achievements being in the year before, when he commanded the Highland Brigade in the memorable night march to, and capture of, Tel-el-kebir which closed the Egyptian War. The Volunteer regiments and all classes of citizens contributed, and the sum of £721 16s. 5d. was speedily raised from about 12,000 subscribers. The sword, beautifully executed by Messrs. Edward & Sons, was designed for them by Mr. Milwain, of the Glasgow School.

of Arts. The presentation took place in the City Hall, in presence of a vast assemblage, Lord Provost Ure presenting the sword to Sir Archibald, who accepted it in an eloquent speech, and Bailie Wilson the tiara to Lady Alison, who personally acknowledged the compliment.

In the evening of the same day, 18th October, a grand Banquet in Sir Archibald's honour was given in the larger St. Andrew's Hall, jointly by the Volunteer officers and leading civilian citizens, and it was attended by many military officers of high rank, companions-in-arms of the honoured guest, while the balconies, during speech time, were occupied by ladies, amongst whom were Lady Alison and her eldest daughter.

Another pleasant feature of the event was the exhibition of the sword and tiara in the Corporation Galleries and other places in the city during the month of November. Visitors were so numerous that the penny charged for admission produced no less than £230, which was distributed by the committee on New-Year's day to the charities of the city. In acknowledging the safe delivery of the sword at Aldershot, Sir Archibald wrote:—"Nothing in the whole of this most gratifying matter has touched me more than that such numbers of people went to see it (the sword), and I am very pleased indeed that you are able to send such a considerable sum in Christmas gifts to the different charities."

MILITARY CEREMONIALS IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Several interesting ceremonials have taken place in the Cathedral within the past two years, four of which I deem worthy of brief notice here.

First.—The erection on the south side of the nave of a most chaste and beautiful mural tablet to the memory of Mr. William West Watson, junior Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Artillery, who was mortally wounded when on duty within the battery at Irvine, on 6th March, 1880, by the accidental bursting of a shell, death ensuing

after a few hours' suffering. Colonel Watson's untimely end aroused much sympathetic feeling in the City, and his remains were honoured with a public funeral. It needs hardly to be added, that Colonel Watson was the eldest son of the late Mr. William West Watson, City Chamberlain, and at one time Senior Magistrate of Glasgow.

"We all have lingered o'er the olden story
Which tells how Sidney let the cup go by,
And added to his fame a triple glory
By showing how a gentle knight could die.
And even so to-day methinks, my brothers,
Our civic soldier played a Sidney's part,
When—not a thought for self, but all for others—
He bled, and spoke his simple, manly heart.
No foe was there to face—no warlike rattle—
No hostile cannon menaced from the flood;
Yet who shall say, though 'twas not in battle,
That Irvine sands drank not a hero's blood?"

The "Baillie."

Second.—The erection of another handsome mural tablet on the south side of the nave, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 74th Regiment (Second Battalion Highland Light Infantry), killed or mortally wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, on 13th September, 1882.

Third.—The placing of the colours of the same distinguished regiment in the Cathedral as their last resting-place on 20th December, 1884, when an imposing religious and military ceremonial was held, and the custody and care of the colours were accepted respectively by the Honourable Lord Provost M'Onie, on behalf of the Corporation, and by the Rev. Dr. Burns, on behalf of the Cathedral authorities. The 74th Regiment is closely identified with Glasgow. It was raised here in the year 1787, and chiefly composed of recruits from the Highlands, by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B. The uniform was the full Highland garb. In 1788, before complete embodiment, the regiment answered an urgent call from India for reinforcements, and was speedily engaged on many a hard-fought field under Cornwallis and Wellesley. Its exploits in the Peninsular war are matter of history, and its share in the night-march to and capture

of Tel-el-Kebir shows that the veteran colours now hung in the Cathedral are worthy of the place, and of the highest distinction the citizens can bestow on them.

Fourth.—The placing in their final resting-place of the last colours of the no less distinguished "Cameronians" (26th Foot or Scottish Rifles), on 9th July, 1885, in presence of the regiment and of an immense assemblage of leading citizens and residents of the West of Scotland. After an impressive religious service the care and custody of the colours were undertaken by Lord Provost M'Onie and the Rev. Dr. Burns. This regiment, a purely Lanarkshire one, was raised on Douglas Moor in 1688, its ranks being filled from the followers of Richard Cameron, who lived and many of whom died with their leader in the cause of Presbyterianism. In the words of the Lord Provost, when accepting the colours from Colonel Hale, "Well nigh 200 years have passed away since first beneath the grey walls of Douglas, scarce thirty miles from where we now stand, your regiment was embodied—200 years of travel, toil, and battle, during the whole of which period you may truly claim that the 26th has done its duty, as became the successors of that grim covenanting band whose name you bear." The colours are enclosed in a case provided by the Corporation, and placed in the window niche, dedicated to Sir Andrew Orr, who, when Lord Provost, did more than any other to bring about the restoration of the Cathedral, and to promote the noble idea of having the windows filled throughout with stained glass to a uniform plan. After the ceremonial the Lord Provost entertained General Elliot, C.B., commanding the forces in Scotland, General Bruce, Colonel Hale, the Rev. Dr. Burns, and 140 officers and non-commissioned officers, past and present, of the Cameronians, to an elegant luncheon within the Merchants' Hall; and Colonel Hale and the officers paid the return compliment of entertaining the Lord Provost and Magistrates to dinner within the Barracks on 29th July.

THE CONVENTION OF BURGHS IN GLASGOW:

This ancient body, whose origin and functions are lost in obscurity, was more peripatetic in the 16th and 17th centuries than in later times of improved means of locomotion. An invitation from our Town Council to make a departure from practice and meet in Glasgow in 1883 was cordially accepted. The Convention held sittings on 3rd and 4th April, 1883, within the building, formerly the John Street Wesleyan Chapel, on the site of the new Municipal Buildings, which the Town Council fitted up for the occasion. In point of attendance this meeting was stated to be the most successful on record.

There was recalled the Corporation's hospitality to the Convention on its last visit to our city in 1636, when a committee was appointed to entertain the Commissioners hospitably, "and to sic tham weill servet at thair fowr houris drink, duireing thair aboid heir in the most cumelie forme for the credit of the toun." The Town Council resolved to show no less hospitality in 1883, only varying the manner of it to bring it into accord with modern ideas. In doing this no difficulty was started, for both the Corporation and Convention have been progressive bodies, adapting themselves to improved, or at least changing circumstances, and therefore it is, doubtless, that the bloom of youth is upon them both notwithstanding their maturity.

On the evening of 3rd April a grand banquet was given, under the presidency of Lord Provost Ure, in the City Hall, which was handsomely decorated; and by invitation of the Lord Provost and Mrs. Ure ladies occupied the balconies and heard the speeches and music. The Lord Provost and the croupier, Bailie William Wilson, Senior Magistrate, were supported by Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Lord Shand; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; the Lord Provost of Aberdeen; the Lord Provost of Perth; Sheriff Clark; Captain Adeane, R.N.; Capt. Jones Parry, R.N.; Colonel Nightingale, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Mr. Ramsay, M.P.; Sir James

Watson; Sir William Collins; Sir William Thomson; the Provost of Greenock; the Provost of Dundee; the Provost of St. Andrews; Rev. Dr. Lees, Chaplain to the Convention; Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang; Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod; Rev. Dr. Adam; Mr. Scott, advocate; Mr. Vary Campbell, advocate, etc., etc.

Every burgh in Scotland was represented at the banquet, in most instances by its Provost and another member. A number of eloquent speeches were delivered. The music was discoursed by Mr. Lambeth on the grand organ, Messrs. Adams' band, and Mr. Lambeth's Balmoral choir.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATES OF INTEREST FROM 16TH MAY, 1880.

At	P. Cent.	At	P. Cent.
1880—May 16, ...	3	1883—March 1, ...	3
June 17, ...	2½	May 10, ...	4
Dec. 2, ...	3	Sept. 13, ...	3½
1881—Jan. 13, ...	3½	„ 27, ...	3
Feb. 17, ...	3	1884—Feb. 7, ...	3½
April 28, ...	2½	March 13, ...	3
Aug. 18, ...	3	April 3, ...	2½
„ 25, ...	4	June 19, ...	2
Oct. 6, ...	5	Oct. 9, ...	3
1882—Feb. 2, ...	6	„ 30, ...	4
„ 23, ...	5	Nov. 6, ...	5
March 9, ...	4	1885—Jany. 29, ...	4
„ 23, ...	3	March 19, ...	3½
Aug. 17, ...	4	May 7, ...	3
Sept. 14, ...	5	„ 14, ...	2½
1883—Jan. 25, ...	4	„ 28, ...	2
Feb. 15, ...	3½		

PERMISSIONS GRANTED FOR INTERMENT IN INTRAMURAL
BURYING-GROUNDS.

1864, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, AND 1884.

	1864.*	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
1. High Church, - - -	468	50	36	34	30	39
2. St. Mungo's, - - -		1	...	1	...	...
3. St. David's, - - -		9	3	6	4	4
4. St. Mary's, - - -	175	15	7	3	9	7
5. Bridgeton, - - -	187	8	5	3	1	4
6. Christ Church, - - -	17	7	4	3	3	2
7. Calton, - - -	475	...	...	...	1	...
8. St. Andrew's (Episcopal), - - -	10	...	2	...	...	...
9. North Street, - - -	411	16	4	7	2	5
10. St. Mark's, Anderston, - - -	29	...	...	...	...	...
11. Anderston U.P. Church, - - -	73	9	9	6	4	6
12. Gorbals, - - -	550	13	5	3	10	6
	2,442	128	75	66	64	73

* Prior to legal suppression.

St. Mark's Burying-Ground was entirely closed in 1876 on the representation of the lairholders themselves; and it is a pleasant feature of the foregoing table that the applications for interment in all the other intramural burying-grounds, for which permission may still be granted to privileged parties, are diminishing so fast.

The laying off of these grounds as open spaces by the Parks' Trustees, and placing seats within them, as is intended, will, doubtless, be of great benefit to the respective localities. The cities of the dead, with all the mysteries wrapt up within them, can never be contemplated by man except with profoundest feelings. There is little likelihood, therefore, of anything savouring of desecration happening within the old burghal burying-grounds if opened up. The exuberance of childhood indulged in moderation need not be so counted.

BIRTHPLACE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Under 20 years.	Above 20 years.	Under 20 years.	Above 20 years.	
Austria,	6	39	1	5	51
Belgium,	1	12	1	...	14
Denmark,	1	32	...	1	34
France,	6	68	1	37	112
Germany,	39	34	20	107	507
Greece,	3	12	...	1	16
Holland,	2	22	...	10	34
Hungary,	3	3	3	2	11
Italy,	13	68	4	13	98
Norway,	2	67	1	4	74
Poland,	23	103	22	56	204
Portugal, . . . .	...	3	...	...	3
Roumania, . . . .	...	2	...	...	2
Russia,	16	51	10	14	91
Spain,	2	5	...	1	9
Sweden,	9	35	1	4	49
Switzerland,	1	8	...	3	12
Turkey,	2	2	...	1	5
Total born in Europe, .	129	873	64	260	1,326
Total born in Asia, .	1	7	...	...	8
„ in Africa, .	...	1	...	...	1
„ in America, .	27	131	11	46	215

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES WITHIN THE CITY ON 3RD APRIL, 1881.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	7 Apts.	8 Apts.	9 Apts.	10 Apts.	11 to 15 Apts.	16 to 20 Apts.	21 to 25 Apts.	26 to 30 Apts.	31 Apts.	TOTAL NO. OF FAMILIES.
Bridgeton, . . .	4,179	3,885	633	122	66	31	6	8	6	2	5	—	1	—	2	8,946
Camlachie, . . .	4,160	3,701	542	135	34	22	12	4	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	8,619
Dennistoun, . . .	2,814	4,027	1,566	758	281	85	55	43	25	38	50	9	1	2	4	9,758
Calton, . . .	3,094	3,714	988	230	72	59	30	13	21	4	5	3	—	—	1	8,234
Blackfriars, . . .	3,008	2,567	879	339	105	61	29	20	7	10	19	5	1	2	4	7,056
St. Rollox, . . .	2,982	4,296	1,229	362	81	44	23	21	7	9	15	2	1	—	3	9,075
Blythswood, . . .	2,266	2,225	1,002	670	278	137	68	51	26	17	72	24	10	5	27	6,878
Milton, . . .	2,986	3,773	1,005	174	53	29	2	1	3	—	7	—	2	—	—	8,035
Helvin, . . .	2,898	3,967	2,151	1,252	487	534	280	145	142	166	381	106	19	6	4	12,538
Anderston, . . .	3,273	3,914	1,212	365	90	80	18	20	13	6	8	—	—	1	1	9,001
Hutchesontown, . . .	3,902	5,140	984	172	36	5	9	2	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	10,258
Gorbals, . . .	2,778	3,141	1,832	709	192	237	46	12	4	4	6	1	—	—	1	8,963
Tradeston, . . .	1,735	1,638	624	256	52	30	21	7	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	4,369
Kinning Park, . . .	745	1,041	835	308	56	36	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3,028
	40,820	47,079	15,482	5,852	1,883	1,390	604	348	260	262	578	150	35	17	48	114,758

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Twenty years have passed since the occupations of the population of Glasgow, as they were ascertained by the Census of 1861, were last given in the statistical reports. On that occasion the record was more true to fact than can be given now, for the people in 1861 not only earned their livelihood within the City limits, but resided within them to a much larger extent than in the present day. The Census Returns, which are on a national basis, assume that a person's residence determines the place of occupation as well. As a general principle this is so, but with Glasgow—as has been seen from other points of view—its technical limitations make this rule totally inapplicable. Only, indeed, by assuming the overflow population as integral portions of the City population, can the numbers engaged in City avocations be ascertained with any degree of adequacy. Especially is this the case as regards commercial, professional, and salaried circles, and an illustration from the first class of occupations, the learned profession of the law, will best show this.

At the Census of 1881 the number of legal practitioners in the City, returned by parties as such, was 164; in the Burgh of Partick, 22; in the Burgh of Maryhill, 8; and in the Burgh of Govan, 11; while in the *landward* parts of the County of Lanark, excluding Hamilton, Airdrie, etc., but including Hillhead, Kelvinside, Govanhill, and other suburban districts, there were 411, and in the parts of Renfrewshire contiguous to Glasgow, including Pollokshields, Crosshill, etc., there were very many more. It will not be above the mark to assume that there were 300 legal practitioners of Glasgow residing outside the City, and within the contiguous suburbs at the Census of 1881, nor that 90 per cent. of these had their chambers and exercised their professional faculties in the City, and were known throughout the country as Glasgow lawyers. Yet under the existing

statutory conditions peculiar to this City, the Imperial methods of taking the occupations of the people present, ~~as~~ respects Glasgow, a misleading result depriving her of the possession of at least 60 per cent. of her jurisconsults. But this is not all. The returns of 1881, as thus read, show a decline in the membership of the legal profession, in Glasgow as compared with 1861, from 179 to 164.

The same result is found to apply to other professions, and very largely to commercial and salaried circles in every department of business.

On the other hand, thousands of the industrial orders reverse this practice by working outside and sleeping inside the City's limits.

With this explanation of the imperfectness of the following Return of occupations as deduced from the Registrar-General's recently published reports, I have adhered, as in duty bound, to the classifications and orders which the experience of the Government has proved to be most explicit and exhaustive in dealing with the occupations of the nation as a whole, urban and rural alike; and in the interest of uniformity as between one decennial investigation and another, it is needful to keep as closely as possible to the official Orders.

And first of all it may be useful to give a summary of the six great Classes of Occupations. Modifications on these have been introduced since 1861, and many changes have been made on the orders and sub-orders, which prevent the figures of 1861 being presented for distinct comparison alongside those for 1881, as I should have wished. But as far as is quite practicable this has been done.

	1861.	1881.
1. THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS—embracing all who are engaged in the general or local government, or in the defence of the country, and all persons occupied in the learned professions, or in literature, art, or science, - - - - -	7,141	11,943
2. THE DOMESTIC CLASS—embracing all who are engaged in the domestic offices, - - - - -	16,089	18,413
3. THE COMMERCIAL CLASS—embracing all who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods; and all persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages, - - - - -	21,280	33,727
4. THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS—embracing all persons working the land and engaged in raising grain, fruits, animals, and other products; also all persons engaged in fisheries or about animals, - - - - -	2,019	1,267
5. THE INDUSTRIAL CLASS—embracing all persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, or working and trading in food, drinks, textile fabrics, dress, animal or vegetable substances, and in minerals, - - -	137,567	178,423
6. THE INDEFINITE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS—embracing persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation—also wives, mothers, children, relatives, etc., not otherwise described, and all persons supported by the community, - - - - -	211,723	267,642
Off per error in official tables, -	395,819 316	
	395,503	511,415

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE MUNICIPAL BURGH OF GLASGOW IN 1881.

I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Sub-Order 1.—Officers of National Government.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Civil Service, Officers and Clerks,	92	428	16	79
„ Messengers, Letter-carriers, etc.,	163	210	1	6
Prison Officers,	1	51	—	26
	256	689	17	81
	1,043			

Sub-Order 2.—Officers of Local Government.

Police,	5	1,071	—	1
Municipal Parish-Officers,	4	220	3	21
Sheriff-Officers,	—	69	—	—
Justices of the Peace, etc.,	1	9	—	—
	10	1,369	3	22
	1,404			
Total of Order I.,	2,447			

Number in 1861—1,515.

ORDER II.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Sub-Order 1.—Army.

Army Officers,	1	17	—	—
Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers,	—	47	—	—
Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers (returned as such),	1	41	—	—
Army Pensioners,	—	192	—	—
	2	297	—	—
	299			

Sub-Order 2.—Navy.

Navy Officers,	—	4	—	—
Seamen R.N.,	1	3	—	—
Royal Marines,	—	4	—	—
Navy Pensioners,	—	24	—	—
	1	35	—	—
	36			

Total of Order II., 335

Number in 1861—1,076.

ORDER III.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS, OR IN LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE, WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.

Sub-Order 1.—Clergymen, Ministers, and Church Officers.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Established Church Ministers,	—	52	—	—
Free Church Ministers,	—	41	—	—
United Presbyterian Ministers,	—	36	—	—
Episcopalian Clergymen,	—	13	—	—
Roman Catholic Priests,	—	49	—	—
Ministers of other Denominations,	—	60	—	—
Missionaries, Divinity Students, Scripture Readers, etc.,	9	190	2	41
Sisters of Charity,	—	—	1	31
Church-Officers, Pew-Openers, etc.,	—	125	—	16
	9	566	3	88

Number in 1861—651.

Sub-Order 2.—Writers to the Signet, Solicitors, Law Clerks, and Students.

Writers to the Signet and Solicitors,	—	164	—	—
Law Students,	15	53	—	—
Law Clerks,	141	288	—	—
	156	505	—	—

Number in 1861—651.

Sub-Order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists.

Physicians and Surgeons,	—	253	—	—
Dentists,	24	59	—	—
Medical Students and Assistants,	104	312	—	3
Midwives,	—	—	—	81
Nurses (not Domestic Servants),	—	—	4	486
Subordinates, Medical Service,	—	14	1	8
	128	638	5	578

Number in 1861—1,006.

Sub-Order 4.—Teachers.

School Masters and Mistresses,	178	254	380	570
Professors, Lecturers, Tutors, and Governesses,	4	219	12	135
Others connected with Teaching,	1	70	—	9
	183	543	392	714

Number in 1861—1,144.

Sub-Order 5.—Authors and Literary Persons.

Authors, Editors, and Journalists,	—	36	—	3
Reporters and Shorthand Writers,	6	39	—	1
Students,	932	347	1,217	81
Persons engaged in Literary and Scientific Pursuits,	6	35	—	2
	944	457	1,217	87

Number in 1861—75.

2,705

Sub-Order 6.—Scientific Persons.

	MALES.		FEMALE.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Civil Engineers,	24	154	—	—
Mining Engineers,	1	12	—	—
Land, House, and Ship Surveyors,	17	66	—	—
	42	232	—	—
Number in 1861—113.		274		

Sub-Order 7.—Artists, Music Masters, Actors, and Actresses.

Artists (Painters),	9	117	10	32
Engravers,	10	37	—	6
Sculptors,	10	36	—	—
Architects,	43	106	—	—
Musicians, Music Masters,	41	347	41	234
Art Students,	23	43	2	3
Photographers,	27	82	36	30
Actors, Actresses,	4	82	17	68
Persons otherwise engaged in Art, Music, or Theatre service,	2	29	2	2
	169	879	116	375
Number in 1861--908		1,539		

Sub-Order 8.—Cricketers, Billiard Players, etc.

Cricketers, Billiard Players, etc.,	40	36	—	—
Showmen, Performers, etc.,	8	41	4	6
	48	77	4	6
		135		

Total of Order III.,

9,161

GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS I.,

11,943

. Number in 1861—7,141.

II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.

ORDER IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Sub-Order 1.—Coachmen, Grooms, etc.

Domestic Coachmen and Grooms,	40	660	—	—
Domestic Gardeners,	11	168	—	—
Domestic In-Door Servants,	40	143	4,154	8,067
Lodge, Gate, and Park Keepers,	7	147	—	3
Inn and Hotel Servants,	79	352	136	512
College and Club Servants,	—	18	—	3
	177	1,488	4,291	8,385
		14,341		

Sub-Order 2.—Office-Keepers, Charwomen, Washerwomen, etc.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Office-Keepers (not Government),	—	16	5	301
Cooks (not Domestic),	1	20	2	53
Charwomen,	—	—	28	700
Washing and Bathing Service,	—	28	115	2,563
Hospital and Institution Servants,	3	65	4	160
Others engaged in Service,	5	3	—	—
	9	132	154	3,777
		4,072		
GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS II.,		18,413		

Number in 1861—16,089.

III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.

ORDER V.—PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES,
OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.*Sub-Order 1.—Persons engaged in Mercantile Pursuits.*

Merchants,	—	169	—	1
Brokers, Agents, and Factors,	14	632	—	—
Auctioneers, Appraisers, House Agents, etc.,	6	231	—	2
Accountants,	23	170	—	—
Salesmen, Buyers, and Saleswomen,	39	97	82	145
Commercial Travellers,	44	1,673	—	—
Commercial Clerks and Book-Keepers,	2,613	4,815	231	234
Officers of Commercial Companies, etc.,	—	12	—	—
	2,739	7,799	313	282
		11,233		

Sub-Order 2.—Bankers, Bill Discounters, etc.

Bankers,	—	7	—	—
Bank Service,	51	285	—	—
Bill Discounters, Brokers, etc.,	2	7	—	1
Life, House, and Ship Insurance Service,	67	343	—	4
	120	642	—	5
		767		

Total of Order V., 12,000

Number in 1861—7,734.

ORDER VI.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS,
GOODS, AND MESSAGES.

Sub-Order 1.—Carriers on Railways.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Railway Engine Drivers and Stokers,	30	557	—	—
Railway Guards,	9	309	—	—
Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men,	5	54	—	—
Other Railway Officials and Servants,	321	2,003	1	7
	365	2,923	1	7

Number in 1861—1,013.

3,296

Sub-Order 2.—Carriers on Roads.

Toll Collectors,	1	21	—	1
Coach, Omnibus, and Cab Proprietors,	2	66	—	1
Cabmen and Coachmen (not Domestic),	16	391	—	—
Carriers, Carters, Vanmen,	961	4,850	2	4
Tramway Companies' Service,	45	270	—	—
	1,025	5,598	2	6

Number in 1861—3,614.

6,631

Sub-Order 3.—Carriers on Canals, Seas, and Rivers.

Canal Inland Navigation Service,	9	159	—	1
Ship and Tug Owners,	—	29	—	—
Seamen (Merchant Service),	181	2,010	—	—
Ship Stewards, Stewardesses, and Cooks,	45	228	—	24
Pilots,	—	28	—	—
Boat Owners and Hirers,	2	28	—	—
Harbour, Dock, Wharf, and Lighthousemen,	61	1,479	—	—
	298	3,961	—	25

Number in 1861—3,197.

4,284

Sub-Order 4.—Persons engaged in Storage.

Warehousemen and Women,	210	745	16	14
Weighers, etc.,	1	41	—	—
	211	786	16	14

Number in 1861—1,992.

1,024

Sub-Order 5.—Messengers and Porters.

Messengers, Porters, Watchmen, etc.,	3,494	1,788	1,057	4
Telegraph and Telephone Service (not Government),	44	63	2	20
	3,538	1,851	1,079	24

Number in 1861—3,730.

6,492

Total of Order VI.,

21,726

GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS III.,

33,727

IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

ORDER VII.—PERSONS WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN RAISING GRAIN, FRUITS, ANIMALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Sub-Order 1.—Persons Engaged in Fields and Pastures.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Farmers and Graziers,	1	83	—	—
Farmers' Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Nephews,	2	10	—	—
Agricultural Labourers and Farm Servants,	22	177	15	124
Farm Bailiffs, Griefes, and Estate Managers,	—	8	—	—
Shepherds,	—	17	—	—
	25	295	15	124
	459			

Sub-Order 2.—Persons engaged in Woods.

Foresters and Wood Labourers,	—	8	—	—
	8			

Sub-Order 3.—Persons engaged in Gardens.

Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists,	5	21	2	12
Gardeners (not Domestic),	4	34	2	10
	9	55	4	22
	90			

ORDER VIII.—

Sub-Order 1.—Persons engaged about Animals.

Horse Proprietors, Breeders, and Dealers,	—	38	—	—
Huntsmen, Horsekeepers, Breakers, Grooms,	58	285	—	—
Veterinary Surgeons, Farriers,	17	85	—	—
Salesmen of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs,	7	99	—	—
Drovers,	7	62	—	—
Gamekeepers and Water Bailiffs,	—	9	—	—
Dog and Bird Dealers,	1	7	—	2
Vermine Destroyers,	—	7	—	—
Fishermen and Fisherwomen,	2	19	—	1
Knackers, etc.,	—	3	—	—
	92	614	—	4
	710			

GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS IV., 1,267

Number in 1861 2,019.

T

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTION.

Sub-Order 1.—In Books.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above
Booksellers, Publishers, and Librarians,	37	201	—	17
Music Publishers and Sellers,	5	16	1	4
Bookbinders,	155	396	856	466
Printers,	676	1,306	165	52
Paper Rulers,	8	53	63	16
Newspaper Agents and Newsroom Keepers,	10	45	4	16
	891	2,017	1,101	572
	4,581			

Sub-Order 2.—In Prints and Pictures.

Lithographers and Lithographic Printers,	151	452	90	12
Copper-Plate and Steel-Plate Printers,	5	19	—	—
Map and Print Colourers, etc.,	—	3	—	6
	156	474	90	18
	738			

ORDER X.—

Sub-Order 1.—In Machines and Tools.

Engine and Machine Makers,	634	2,488	17	20
Millwrights,	8	100	—	—
Fitters and Turners (Engine and Machine),	573	3,154	—	—
Boiler Makers,	450	1,796	—	—
Spinning and Weaving Machine Makers,	41	203	27	67
Agricultural Machine and Implement Makers,	3	17	—	1
Domestic Machinery Makers and Dealers,	1	9	1	—
	1,710	7,807	45	88
	9,650			

Sub-Order 2.—

Tool Makers and Dealers,	33	196	2	3
Cutlers,	10	33	—	1
File Makers,	22	48	—	—
Saw Makers,	8	45	—	—
Domestic Implement Makers,	—	6	2	—
Needle Makers,	7	16	9	—
	80	344	13	8
	445			

Sub-Order 3.—In Watches and Philosophical Instruments.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Watch and Clock Makers,	100	320	3	6
Philosophical Instrument Makers and Opticians,	32	86	1	7
Electric Telegraph Apparatus Makers and Workers,	1	26	—	—
Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers,	7	43	—	2
	140	475	4	15
	634			

Sub-Order 4.—In Surgical Instruments.

Surgical Instrument Makers,	2	14	2	2
	20			

Sub-Order 5.—In Arms, Powder, and Shot.

Gunmakers and Gunsmiths,	3	26	—	—
	29			

Sub-Order 6.—In Musical Instruments.

Musical Instrument Makers and Dealers,	21	92	—	2
	115			

Sub-Order 7.—In Types, Dies, Coins, Seals, and Medals.

Type Cutters and Founders,	1	42	—	—
Die, Seal, Coin, and Medal Makers,	5	22	—	1
	6	64	—	1
	71			

Sub-Order 8.—In Tackle for Sports and Games.

Toy Makers and Dealers,	—	4	1	12
Fishing Rod and Tackle Makers,	21	49	40	30
Makers of Apparatus for other Games,	3	4	—	—
	24	57	41	42
	164			

ORDER XI.—*Sub-Order 1.—In Houses and Buildings.*

Builders,	4	145	—	—
Carpenters and Joiners,	582	4,214	3	—
Bricklayers,	60	655	—	—
Masons, Marble Workers and Polishers,	230	2,244	—	—
Masons' and Bricklayers' Labourers,	48	1,203	—	—
Slaters and Tilers,	109	853	—	1
Plasterers,	86	538	—	—
Plasterers' Labourers,	21	112	—	—
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	576	966	—	1
Painters, Paperhangers, and Glaziers,	565	2,022	4	10
	2,281	12,952	7	15

Sub-Order 2.—In Furniture.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers,	364	1,779	80	203
French Polishers,	28	149	295	402
Locksmiths and Bellhangers,	19	61	—	—
Furniture Brokers and Dealers,	6	110	15	56
House and Shop Fittings Makers and Dealers,	17	45	6	10
Undertakers and Funeral Furniture Makers,	1	48	—	2
	435	2,192	396	673
	3,696			

Sub-Order 3.—In Carving and Figures.

Wood Carvers,	33	148	—	—
Carvers and Gilders,	64	232	3	4
Dealers in Works of Art,	3	15	1	4
Figure and Image Makers and Dealers,	4	15	—	—
Animal and Bird Stuffers,	2	13	—	—
Artificial Flower Makers,	—	—	1	10
	106	423	5	18
	552			

ORDER XII.—

Sub-Order 1.—Coachmakers, Railway Carriage Makers, etc.

Coachmakers,	65	467	—	2
Railway Carriage and Waggon Makers,	9	106	—	—
Wheelwrights,	1	30	—	—
Cartwrights,	31	206	—	—
Bicycle, Tricycle, and Velocipede Makers,	1	6	—	1
	107	815	—	3
	925			

Sub-Order 2.—In Harness.

Saddlers, Harness and Whip Makers,	68	281	3	2
	354			

ORDER XIII.—

Sub-Order 1.—In Ships.

Shipbuilders,	91	350	1	—
Shipbuilders' Labourers,	22	197	—	—
Shipwrights and Ship Carpenters (ashore),	48	518	—	—
Boat and Barge Builders,	30	70	—	—
	191	1,135	1	—

Sub-Order 2.—

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Mast, Yard, Oar and Block Makers,	5	19	—	—
Ship Riggers, Fitters and Chandlers,	20	117	—	—
Sail Makers,	50	103	—	—
	75	239	—	—
	314			

ORDER XIV.—

Sub-Order 1.—In Chemicals.

Dye and Paint Manufacturers,	9	102	4	5
Ink, Blacking and Colouring Manufacturers,	2	16	5	6
	11	118	9	11
	149			

Sub-Order 2.—

Gunpowder, Guncotton, and Explosives Manufacturers,	—	1	—	1
Match, Fire-Works, and Explosive Articles Manufacturers,	16	14	55	16
	16	15	55	17
	103			

Sub-Order 3.—

Chemists and Druggists,	157	270	10	29
Manufacturers of Chemicals,	35	715	19	54
Alkali Manufacturers,	4	12	—	4
Drysalts,	8	74	2	2
	204	1,071	31	19
	1,325			

ORDER XV.—

Sub-Order 1.—In Tobacco and Snuff.

Tobacco Manufacturers and Tobacconists,	51	339	308	224
Tobacco-pipe and Snuff-box Makers,	55	229	45	93
	106	568	353	317
	1,344			

Total of Orders IX.-XV., 41,861

Number in 1861—26,870.

ORDER XVI.—PERSONS WORKING AND TRADING IN FOOD AND DRINK.

Sub-Order 1.—Hotelkeepers, Innkeepers, etc.

Hotelkeepers and Innkeepers,	2	71	3	35
Lodging and Boarding House Keepers,	1	36	4	12
Coffee and Eating House Keepers,	3	72	17	128
	6	179	24	1,075
	1,284			

Sub-Order 2.—In Drinks and Stimulants.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Hop Merchants and Dealers,	—	1	—	—
Maltsters,	—	22	—	—
Brewers,	42	201	—	—
Distillers and Rectifiers,	3	114	—	—
Wine, Spirit Merchants, and Publicans,	266	2,035	8	172
Cellarmen, etc.,	73	164	4	5
	384	2,537	12	177
	3,110			

Sub-Order 3.—In Animal and Vegetable Food.

Dairymen and Milksellers,	38	277	142	379
Cheesemongers and Buttermen,	5	34	—	1
Butchers and Meat Salesmen,	368	1,063	13	61
Provision Curers and Dealers,	55	533	26	135
Poulterers and Game Dealers,	13	42	3	14
Fishmongers and Fish Salesmen,	36	183	22	167
Fishcurers,	5	53	—	5
Corn, Flour, Seed Merchants, and Dealers,	14	324	1	8
Millers,	19	323	—	—
Bakers,	482	1,715	105	244
Confectioners and Pastry Cooks,	118	453	397	490
Greengrocers and Fruiterers,	15	329	62	344
Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, and Pickle Makers and Dealers,	1	9	24	26
Sugar Refiners,	—	24	—	—
Grocers, Tea and Coffee Dealers,	853	1,910	67	437
Ginger Beer, Soda, and Mineral Water Makers and Dealers,	24	94	1	2
	1,526	5,181	657	1,351
	8,915			
Total of Order XVI.,	16,982			

Number in 1861—12,542.

ORDER XVII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS
AND IN DRESS.*Sub-Order 1.—In Wool and Worsted.*

Wool Dealers and Brokers,	1	19	—	2
Woollen Cloth Manufacturers,	66	953	463	929
Wool, Woollen Dyers, and Printers,	3	41	2	—
Woollen Stuff, Wincey, and Tartan Manu- facturers,	1	31	58	115
Worsted Manufacturers,	11	75	43	102
Blanket Manufacturers,	—	75	—	1
Cloth, Worsted, Stuff Flannel & Blanket Dealers,	18	90	1	1
	120	1,209	567	1,158

Sub-Order 2.—In Silks.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Silk, Satin, and Silk Velvet Manufacturers,	15	182	128	204
Silk Dyers and Printers,	—	3	—	—
Ribbon Manufacturers,	—	1	—	—
Crape and Gauze Manufacturers,	—	5	1	1
Silk Merchants and Dealers,	1	10	—	2
	16	201	129	207

Sub-Order 3.—In Cotton and Flax.

	553			
Cotton Manufacturers,	308	2,226	5,195	10,676
Cotton, Calico Printers, Dyers, and Bleachers,	116	594	520	422
Cotton, Calico Warehousemen and Dealers,	11	77	17	12
Flax and Linen Manufacturers and Dealers,	6	81	33	132
Lace Manufacturers and Dealers,	9	16	24	64
Muslin Embroiderers,	1	16	2	6
Fustian Manufacturers and Dealers,	—	—	2	5
Tape Manufacturers and Dealers,	20	39	1	1
Thread Manufacturers and Dealers,	20	40	447	375
Sheeting Manufacturers,	—	1	—	1
	491	3,090	6,241	11,694

21,516

Sub-Order 4.—In Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.

Hemp Manufacturers,	3	19	1	2
Jute Manufacturers,	5	31	122	221
Cocoa Fibre Manufacturers,	2	1	—	—
Rope, Twine, Cord Makers and Dealers,	166	243	23	32
Mat Makers and Sellers,	2	15	1	3
Net Makers,	1	3	2	3
Canvas and Sailcloth Manufacturers,	—	1	—	3
Sacking, Sack, Bag Makers and Dealers,	—	15	25	108
Others Working and Dealing in Hemp,	—	1	—	—
	179	329	174	372

Sub-Order 5.—In Mixed Materials.

	1,054			
Weavers (undefined),	12	365	326	653
Dyers, Scourers, Bleachers, and Calenderers,	181	685	154	196
Factory Hands (Textile),	182	520	607	955
Felt Manufacturers,	—	2	—	—
Carpet and Rug Manufacturers,	190	723	147	190
Drapers, Linen Drapers, and Mercers,	466	1,500	207	399
Fancy Goods Manufacturers, Workers & Dealers,	10	62	46	94
Knitters,	1	6	6	35
Trimming Makers and Dealers,	2	8	20	42
Embroiders,	—	9	18	—
Tapestry Manufacturer,	1	25	—	9
Yarn Merchants,	1	7	—	—

1,346 3,912 1,532 2,600

9,090

ORDER XVIII.—

Sub-Order 6.—In Dress.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Hatters and Hat Manufacturers (not Straw),	38	95	—	49
Men's Cap Makers,	—	2	31	10
Woollen Bonnet Makers,	—	2	1	1
Straw Hat, Bonnet, and Plaid Manufacturers,	2	12	9	47
Tailors,	409	3,144	421	1,274
Milliners, Dress Makers, and Stay Makers,	13	35	2,265	6,299
Shawl Manufacturers,	3	41	54	203
Shirt Makers and Seamstresses,	41	129	857	2,708
Hosiery Manufacturers,	7	47	41	86
Hosiers and Haberdashers,	15	91	75	87
Glovers and Glove Makers,	1	5	—	1
Button Makers and Dealers,	—	—	1	1
Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers,	643	4,178	294	551
Clog Makers,	3	32	—	—
Hair Dressers and Wig Makers,	139	283	3	12
Umbrella, Parasol, and Stick Makers & Dealers,	69	105	132	169
Old Clothes Dealers,	11	53	3	62
	1,394	8,354	4,199	11,660
			25,607	
Total of Orders XVII. and XVIII.,			60,854	

Number in 1861—70,187.

ORDER XIX.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

Sub-Order 1.—In Grease, Bones, Horn, Ivory, etc.

Tallow Ghandlers, Candle and Grease Manufacturers,	1	43	3	13
Soap Makers and Boilers,	5	57	7	—
Glue, Gelatine, and Isinglass Makers & Dealers,	—	3	1	—
Manure Manufacturers and Dealers,	—	14	1	—
Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Tortoiseshell Workers and Dealers,	1	8	—	8
Comb Makers,	—	5	—	1
Gut Manufacturers,	—	3	—	—
Sponge Dealers,	—	2	—	—
	7	135	12	26
			180	

Sub-Order 2.—In Skins, Leather, etc.

Skinners and Furriers,	18	83	—	57
Tanners,	23	99	—	—
Curriers,	123	433	—	—
Portmanteau and Leather Bag Makers,	55	253	35	33
	219	868	4	70

Sub-Order 3.—In Hair and Feathers.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Hair and Bristle Manufacturers,	—	6	36	112
Brush and Broom Makers,	50	186	13	39
Quill and Feather Dressers and Dealers,	—	4	28	21
	50	196	77	192
	515			
Total of Order XIX.,	1,899			

Number in 1861—1,082.

ORDER XX.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Sub-Order 1.—In Gums and Resins.

Oil and Oilcake Manufacturers and Dealers,	11	95	1	1
Oil and Colourmen,	4	73	4	31
Floorcloth and Oilcloth Manufacturers,	—	7	—	1
Japanners,	21	54	38	31
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha Manufacturers and Dealers,	20	74	4	8
Waterproof Goods Makers,	5	33	11	21
Resin Manufacturers,	—	4	—	—
Varnish and Furniture Polish Makers,	—	3	—	—
	61	343	58	93
	555			

Sub-Order 2.—In Cane, Rush, and Straw.

Basket Makers and Dealers,	14	131	4	27
Hay and Straw Dealers and Chaff-Cutters,	—	15	—	1
Thatchers,	—	1	—	—
	14	147	4	28

Sub-Order 3.—In Wood and Bark.

Timber and Wood Merchants,	27	179	6	22
Sawyers,	73	560	—	—
Lath, Wooden Fence, and Hurdle Makers,	17	81	—	—
Wood Turners,	104	230	—	1
Box Makers,	23	48	50	47
Coopers, Hoop-Makers, and Benders,	154	692	—	—
Cork Cutters and Manufacturers,	27	224	6	4
	425	2,014	62	80

Sub-Order 4.—In Paper.

Paper Manufacturers,	37	201	219	126
Envelope Makers,	2	8	115	64
Stationers,	133	344	149	181
Card and Pattern Card Makers,	4	20	—	17
Paper Stainers,	4	16	33	30
Carry forward,	180	589	525	417

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Brought forward,	180	589	523	417
Paper Box and Paper Bag Makers,	19	41	269	250
Ticket and Label Writers,	—	17	43	13
Bill Stickers and Deliverers,	1	58	—	—
Valentine Makers,	—	—	3	1
	212	705	940	681
			2,538	
Total of Order XX.,			5,867	

Number in 1861—4,824.

ORDER XXI.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.

Sub-Order 1.—Miners.

Coal Miners,	128	730	—	—
Ironstone Miners,	9	70	—	—
Copper Miners,	—	1	—	—
Lead Miners,	—	2	—	—
Miners (branch not defined),	4	17	—	—
Mine Service,	1	22	—	—
	142	842	—	—

Sub-Order 2.—In Coal.

Coal Merchants and Dealers,	33	612	4	32
Coal Heavers and Labourers,	56	325	—	6
Coke and Charcoal Burners, Peat Cutters, and Dealers,	—	17	—	1
Gas Work Service,	27	560	—	—
	116	1,514	1	39

Sub-Order 3.—In Stone, Clay, Earth.

Stone Quarriers,	10	139	—	—
Stone Merchants, Cutters, and Dressers,	18	192	—	2
Slate Quarriers,	—	7	—	1
Slate Manufacturers and Merchants,	—	9	1	1
Limestone Quarriers,	—	3	—	—
Limestone Burners and Lime Merchants,	—	13	—	—
Clay, Sand, and Gravel Labourers and Dealers, 2	2	20	—	2
Well, Mineral Sinkers and Borers,	—	18	—	—
Plaster and Cement Manufacturers,	—	19	—	—
Brick, Tile Makers and Burners and Dealers,	22	186	6	21
Paviors,	20	191	—	—
Road Contractors, Surveyors, and Inspectors,	—	8	—	—
Road Labourers,	10	108	—	—
Railway Contractors,	—	21	—	—
Platelayers,	5	123	—	—
Railway Labourers and Navvies,	21	286	—	—
Glass, Emery, and Sand Paper Makers,	3	6	—	—
Asbestos Manufacturers,	—	2	—	2
	111	1,376	10	18
			1,515	

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

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Sub-Order 4.—In Earthenware.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Earthenware, China, and Porcelain Manufacturers,	192	720	347	295
Glass Manufacturers,	277	620	12	22
Earthenware, China, and Glass Dealers,	—	81	18	87
	477	1,421	377	400
	2,675			

Sub-Order 5.—In Salt.

Saltmakers and Dealers,	3	9	—	—
	12			

Sub-Order 6.—In Water and Ice.

Water Works Service,	—	46	—	—
Ice Merchants,	—	3	—	—
	—	49	—	—
	49			

Sub-Order 7.—In Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Jewellers,	89	302	8	19
Gold and Silver Beaters,	10	17	—	—
Gold and Silver Burnishers and Polishers,	—	3	9	19
Lapidaries,	—	4	1	1
	99	326	18	39
	482			

Sub-Order 8.—In Iron and Steel.

Iron Manufacturers,	2,466	10,586	3	7
Steel Manufacturers,	51	342	3	—
Blacksmiths,	453	2,820	—	1
Iron Fence and Gate Makers,	—	7	—	—
Nail Manufacturers,	5	90	—	—
Anchor and Chain Makers,	3	28	—	—
Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers,	119	353	9	50
Kitchen Range, Stove, and Grate Makers,	54	92	—	—
Fire Proof Safe Makers,	—	4	—	—
Spring Makers,	2	9	—	—
	3,153	14,331	15	59
	17,558			

Sub-Order 9.—In Copper.

Copper Manufacturers,	14	76	—	—
Coppersmiths,	72	251	—	—
	86	327	—	—
	413			

Sub-Order 10.—In Tin.

	MALES		FEMALES	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
Tin Manufacturers,	—	2	—	—
Tin Smiths, Whitesmiths, and Tin Workers,	327	796	3	6
Zinc and Zinc Goods Manufacturers,	4	10	—	—
	331	808	3	6
	1,148			

Sub-Order 11.—In Lead.

Lead Manufacturers,	4	26	—	—
	30			

Sub-Order 12.—In Brass and other Mixed Metals.

Metal Refiners, Workers, Turners, and Dealers,	9	55	4	—
Brass and Bronze Manufacturers and Braziers,	466	1,168	1	2
Metal Burnishers and Lacquerers,	2	7	12	10
White Metal and Plated Ware Makers,	4	15	—	—
Wire Makers and Workers,	108	165	20	23
Wire Fencers,	—	14	—	—
Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, and Staple Makers,	161	268	50	11
Tube Manufacturers,	8	12	—	—
Bath Makers,	1	2	—	—
Lamp Makers,	1	5	—	—
Hinge Makers,	—	1	—	—
	760	2,712	69	47
	2,588			

Total of Order XXI, 29,124

Number in 1861—22,062.

ORDER XXII.—LABOURERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED).

Sub-Order 1.—Other persons of indefinite occupations.

General Shopkeepers and Dealers,	133	592	25	1,401
Pawnbrokers,	102	190	24	35
Hawkers, Pedlars, etc.,	71	334	55	587
Manufacturers, Managers, and Foremen (undefined),	7	175	—	3
Contractors (undefined),	1	115	—	8
	314	1,406	604	2,036
	4,022			

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

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Sub-Order 2.—

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 20.	Above 20.	Under 20.	Above 20.
General Labourer	970	9,049	3	35
Enginemen, Drivers, Stokers, and Firemen (not Railway or Marine),	92	1,288	—	—
Artisans and Mechanics (undefined),	471	1,007	8	14
Apprentices (undefined),	18	2	—	—
Factory Labourers (undefined),	152	621	314	290
Machinists and Machine Workers,	62	110	1,062	1,401
	<u>1,765</u>	<u>12,077</u>	<u>1,387</u>	<u>1,740</u>
	16,969			

ORDER XXIII.—

Sub-Order.—

Town Drainage Service,	7	8	—	—
Chimney Sweeps and Soot Merchants,	15	105	—	—
Scavengers,	3	110	—	1
Rag Gatherers and Dealers,	9	70	30	154
	<u>27</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>155</u>
	505			

Number in 1861—5,519.

Total of Orders XXII. and XXIII., 21,836

GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS V., 178,423

Number in 1861—149,203.

CLASS VI.—NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.

ORDER XXIV.—PERSONS OF RANK AND PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.

Gentlemen, Gentlewomen, and Annuitants (so returned),	608	2,376	3,882	94,356
Total of Order XXIV.,	101,222			

ORDER XXV.—SCHOLARS AND CHILDREN.

	Males Under 20.	Females Under 20.
Scholars,	38,070	38,070
Children of no stated occupation,	44,365	45,915
	<u>82,435</u>	<u>83,985</u>
Total of Order XXV.,	166,420	

GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS VI., 267,642

Total of the six classes, as per Summary on page 283—511,415.

I close the present annals by giving the names of gentlemen who have worthily served the City as Councilors.

OBITUARY OF CITIZENS WHO SERVED IN THE COUNCIL

NAME.	Date of Death.	When Elected.
David Yuile, - - - -	1881, Feby. 12	1851
Joseph Alexander Wright, - - -	1881, Mar. 9	1853
William Smith, - - - -	1881, Mar. 17	1873
William Macadam, - - - -	1881, Mar. 24	1852
Peter Cumming, - - - -	1881, July 7	1838
James Drummond, - - - -	1881, Oct. 1	1846
John Mitchell, - - - -	1881, Dec. 5	1833 }
		1839 }
John Gilmour, - - - -	1882, Jany. 19	1846
William West Watson, - - - -	1882, Mar. 13	1849
William Brown, - - - -	1882, April 15	1861 }
		1865 }
		1875 }
James Graham, - - - -	1882, June 27	1852
David Yoolow Stewart, - - - -	1882, Sept. 25	1853
Thomas Boyd, - - - -	1883, Jany. 9	1854
Andrew Paterson, - - - -	1883, Jany. 27	1849
John Hutcheson, - - - -	1883, Mar. 15	1864
John Lennox Kincaid Jamieson, - - -	1883, July 2	1880
John Morrison, - - - -	1883, Aug. 17	1857
John Finlay, - - - -	1883, Aug. 17	1873
William Govan, Junr., - - - -	1883, Sept. 25	1855
William Brown (of Kilmardinny), - - -	1883, Sept. 25	1852 }
		1836 }
Alexander Ronaldson, - - - -	1883, Oct. 30	1852
David Fulton, - - - -	1883, Dec. 15	1874
Anthony Inglis, - - - -	1884, Jan. 10	1861
Thomas Murray, - - - -	1884, Jan. 13	1862
James Scott, - - - -	1884, April 24	1846
Robert Galt, - - - -	1884, May 9	1850
Cunison Deans Rankin, - - - -	1884, June 4	1882
John Chalmers, - - - -	1884, June 26	1865
Hugh G. Brown, - - - -	1884, Sept. 24	1874
James Thomson, - - - -	1884, Nov. 10	1860 }
		1872 }
James Couper, - - - -	1884, Nov. 25	1852
James Torrens, - - - -	1884, Nov. 27	1869
John Mowat, - - - -	1884, Dec. 2	1875
John Brownlie, - - - -	1885, June 11	1873
George Jackson, - - - -	1885, Aug. 29	1878

Magistrates, etc., and have passed away since the opening of the year 1881. I am indebted to Mr. Brown, the Council's much esteemed and painstaking officer, for the particulars.

COUNCIL AND DIED IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

When Retired.	OFFICES HELD.	Age at Death.
1853	Deacon Convener, - - - - -	74
1857	Magistrate, - - - - -	82
1877	Deacon Convener, - - - - -	63
1860	River Bailie, - - - - -	66
1841	Depute River Bailie, - - - - -	85
1856	Magistrate and Master of Works, - - - - -	82
1835 } 1881 }	Depute River Bailie, River Bailie, Magistrate, and Master of Works, - - - - -	96
1850	Magistrate, - - - - -	80
1854	Magistrate, - - - - -	70
1864 } 1877 }	Depute River Bailie, River Bailie, and Magistrate, - - - - -	74
1882 } 1869 }	Magistrate, Master of Works, and Deacon Convener, - - - - -	78
1854		70
1858	Depute River Bailie and River Bailie, - - - - -	87
1857		83
1869		60
1883		55
1865	Deacon Convener and Master of Works, - - - - -	74
1882	River Bailie and Magistrate, - - - - -	72
1865	Magistrate, - - - - -	64
1833 } 1841 }	Master of Works and Dean of Guild, - - - - -	92
1854	Dean of Guild, - - - - -	84
1877		65
1869	Deacon Convener, - - - - -	70
1869	Magistrate, - - - - -	83
1855	Magistrate and City Treasurer, - - - - -	74
1854	Depute River Bailie and River Bailie, - - - - -	82
1884		47
1869		74
1883	Magistrate, - - - - -	59
1869 } 1884 }	Depute River Bailie, River Bailie, and Magistrate, - - - - -	74
1870	Magistrate and Bailie of Provan, - - - - -	88
1884	Depute River Bailie, River Bailie, and Magistrate, - - - - -	76
1883	Depute River Bailie and Magistrate, - - - - -	58
1875		44
1885	Magistrate, - - - - -	

This list is an unusually long one, containing the names of thirty-five gentlemen belonging at one period of their lives to a body that numbers fifty. Yet, relatively, it is not a gloomy list. The average of the thirty-five lives was 73 years. Two departed at the patriarchal ages of 96 and 92 with faculties unclouded; ten lived to be octogenarians—the average of their years being 84; twelve reached 70 years of age and upwards; five 60 years and upwards; and six died under sixty years of age. It may be difficult to find in the annals of any other public body a record of longevity such as is here presented.

Of those in the list the public services of two of the gentlemen date back to the first reformed Council, one of them—Mr. John Mitchell—holding office continuously from 1833 till his death on 5th December, 1881; and other three entered the Town Council in 1846, simultaneously with the annexation of the Burghs of Calton, Anderston, and Gorbals to the City. Ex-Bailie Couper, Bailie of Provan, died in office; and of the thirty-five names only six sat in the Council at the time of death—Ex-Bailie Mitchell, Ex-Bailie Thomson, Ex-Bailie William Brown, Councillor Jamieson, Councillor Rankin, and the youngest, and last on the list, Bailie Jackson.

END.

